FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1850. [NO. 1712.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

FRESH
SPRING DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers are receiving and opening, at their Old Stand, North East corner Market Square, the largest and richest stock of

Staple and Fancy SILK GOODS

Ever offered by them in this market, consisting in part of—

Fashionable Dress Goods:

Plain and fig'd Dress Silks; plain black and watered ditto; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd Berages; Foulard Silks; embroidered and colored Swiss Muslins; Lusn Lustres; plain and dotted Tarltans; Grenadines; English and Scotch Ginghams and Gingham Lawns; Printed and Organdie Lawns; mourning and second-mourning Dress Goods of every description; a splendid assortment of English and American Prints; Printed Jaconets, &c. &c., including, we have no hesitation in saying, every style of Dress Goods ever called for in this or other markets.

—ALSO—

Black, blue, and fancy col'd French Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; plain and striped white and colored Linen Drillings; Marseilles Vestings of every pattern; black and fancy col'd Silk ditto; Scarfs and Cravats; black and colored Cassimerets, for coatings; Drap D'etes, &c. &c.

A very pretty and fashionable lot Ready-made CLOTHING.

30 doz. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, of every size and color; a beautiful lot of white and colored Lace Capes; plain and embroidered Canton Crape Shawls; French worked Collars and Cuffs; hem-stitched and embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings; embroidered Lace Muslin Curtains, &c. &c.

A very pretty lot latest style Bonnets; Misses' ditto; Ribbons; Artificial Flowers and Wreaths; Parasols and Umbrellas; Moleskin, Panama, and Leghorn Hats; Boys' and Youths' ditto; sup'r Calf-skin Boots; Gentlemen's Shoes, very fine; Ladies' white Kid, Satin, and other Slippers.

The above Stock, we are assured, embraces every style of Goods called for in our line,—to which we invite the attention of the public.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
March 15, 1850. 11tf

New Goods.

I HAVE received my SPRING AND SUMMER Stock of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Panama, Palm-leaf, Fur and Wool Hats; Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper; Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.,

All of which are offered at LOW PRICES for Cash, or on time for undoubted paper.

JNO. D. STARR.
March 18, 1850. 11-6w

TAYLOR & UNDERWOOD

ARE now receiving their stock of Spring and Summer Goods, embracing a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Bonnets and Straw Goods, Coopers' and Smiths' Tools, Turpentine do, Hardware, Coffee, Sugar, Iron, Nails, Crockery, &c. &c.

March 15. 11-3m

Haymount Property for sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the Dwelling House occupied at present by himself, better known as the residence of the late David Smith. If not sold, it will be rented to a good tenant. The house is large, commodious, and well finished, and the grounds attached spacious.

Also, for sale only, the House and Lot formerly known as the premises of the Haymount High School.

JNO. J. BRANTLY.
March 18, 1850. 11tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together, under the name and style of

McNabb, Bruce & Co.,

For the purpose of carrying on a general Mercantile business.

ROB'T McNABB.
S. C. BRUCE.
JNO. C. JACKSON.
Carthage, March 13, 1850. 11-4w

Wall and Curtain Paper.

HOWELL & BROTHERS,
Largest Manufacturers and Importers in the United States,
No. 207 Baltimore St., Baltimore,

INVITE the attention of country Merchants and others to their large assortment of WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER, FIRE BOARD PRINTS, BORDERS, &c. For sale very low wholesale and retail.

March 13, 1850. 11-3w

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of McNABB & WARNER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and Rob't McNabb is authorised alone to close the business of the firm.

ROB'T McNABB.
D. O. WARNER.
Carthage, March 11, 1850 11-4w

CHEESE.

A SMALL lot of Prime ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE.

J. & T. WADDILL.
March 18, 1850. 11tf

FOR SALE,
At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

Peach and Apple Brandy.

A FEW Barrels, 4 years old, a fine article.—For sale by COOK & TAYLOR.
Nov. 26, 1849. 95tf

SPRING GOODS.
1850.

H. & E. J. LILLY

Are now receiving a heavy Stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

to which they invite the attention of their customers.

March 12, 1850. 10-8w

ANNUAL MEETING.
Office F. & W. P. R. Company,
March 11, 1850.

AGREEABLY to the Bye-Laws of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will take place in Fayetteville Hall, in the Town of Fayetteville, on Thursday the 11th April next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

A general attendance is requested, either in person or by proxy.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.
JNO. M. ROSE, Clerk of the Board.

☞ The form of a Proxy may be as follows:—

—— hereby authorize and empower —— to represent —— Shares of Stock held by —— in the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be holden in the Town of Fayetteville on the 11th April 1850,—hereby ratifying all his acts as our proxy and attorney. This —— day of —— 1850.

[*Seal.*]

THIRD INSTALMENT.
Office F. & W. P. R. Company,
March 11, 1850.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an instalment of 25 per cent. on the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will be required, payable at the Office of the Company in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 11th day of April next.

By order of the Board.
EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.
JNO. M. ROSE, Clerk of the Board.

TO CONTRACTORS.
Office F. & W. P. R. Company,
March 11, 1850.

THE Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will be prepared at an early day to let to contract the construction of their Road between Carthage and Johnsonville in the county of Randolph. Those wishing to take Contracts, may expect an early opportunity.

10] F. COOPER, Engineer.

FOR SALE.

140 BAGS RIO and JAVA COFFEE,
15 hhds. Sugar, common to prime,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
25 hhds. new crop Molasses,
100 kegs Nails,
25 bbls. Apple Brandy,

Loaf Sugar, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmegs, Indigo, fine and common Tobacco, bar and toilet Soaps, Snuff, Madeira and other Wines, French Brandy, Copperas, ground Logwood, Starch, and a good assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery,

bought at the Package Auction Sales in New York, all for sale at low prices.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
March 12, 1850. 10-3w

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

THE subscriber offers for sale three handsome situations for country residences, with from one to two hundred acres of wood-land attached to each, on the west side of Cross Creek, a little more than a mile from his own residence, and very convenient to the Plank Road. Each lot will embrace, besides the wood-land, several acres of fine meadow, now enclosed, and ready for being set with crow-foot or other grass. The building sites have a fine elevation above the meadows, commanding a view of the whole, and have likewise, each of them, two or more never-failing springs of pure water. Being near the saw mill of John H Haughton, Esq. they possess great advantages in the way of building. They would be sold on accommodating terms. I would be pleased to show them to any gentleman desirous of seeing them.

W. H. HARDIN.
March 11, 1850. 10-tf

DR. B. A. KENNEDY,
Dental Surgeon,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and public of Fayetteville and country generally, that he will be in Fayetteville on or before the 4th May, prepared to perform all operations in his profession.

March 8, 1850. 10-3w

NOTICE.

THE undersigned dissolved Copartnership on the 25th day of October, 1849, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm of A. Smith & Son, and to the firm of Alva Smith & Co., will make payment to Alva Smith.

AUGUSTUS SMITH.
ALVA SMITH.
March 4, 1850. 10-6wpd

WILLIAM H. GAUTIER,
Inspector of Lumber and Timber,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan. 3, 1850. 1tf

D. CASHWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 22, 1849. 95-tf

RECTIFIED WHISKEY.

WE keep constantly on hand, Williams's Rectified Rye Whiskey, at 75 cents per gallon, not inferior to any article of the sort made in North Carolina. J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan'y 29, 1850. 5-tf

SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTORY.
BY LEWIS W. LEVY.

He respectfully informs the public, that he has recently opened and offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, &c.

He may be found at his Establishment, Hay street, near the Post Office.

☞ REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.
Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1850. 5tf

GARDEN SEED.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE has received to-day, a very large supply of GARDEN SEED, of the growth of 1849, consisting in part of

Early white Dutch Turnip,
Cabbage, a great variety,
Peas, Beets, Radish,
Parsnip, Carrot, Celery,
Cucumber, Egg Plant,
Pepper, Tomato, Squash,
Sweet Corn, &c. &c.,

All of the best varieties. Price 5 cts. per paper.

—ALSO—

A supply of *Collard Seed*, of the growth of 1848.
Jan. 28, 1850. 50tf

CHECKS,
ON ALL THE BANKS IN FAYETTEVILLE,
Just printed and for Sale at this Office.

40 BOXES CHEESE for sale by D. & W. McLAURIN.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

IN returning my thanks for the very liberal encouragement received from the trade during the year '49, I would inform them and the public that I have permanently located myself at 247 Baltimore Street, nearly opposite Hanover, which place I have had erected with special reference to the wholesale LAMP AND OIL TRADE.

My stock of Etherial, Camphine and Oil Lamps has been largely increased. I have also added several New Styles, entirely original in the Etherial line, which, with an entirely new arrangement for the manufacture of my justly celebrated Etherial Oil, warrants me in promising to the trade inducements equal to any similar establishment in the country. Dealers can now find from the smallest Taper to the costly Chandelier, Girandole, Candle Brackets, for Burning Etherial, Pine Oil, Gas, or Lard, with a full assortment of Globes, Glasses, Paper and Tin Shades, Mats, and everything pertaining to the above business.

All orders promptly filled and packed with care.

J. S. TOUGH, 247 Baltimore St.,
Baltimore, Md.
Baltimore, Feb. 26, 1850. 9-5w

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent "Henrietta Steam Boat Company,"
Office and Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear,
Person Street.

Dealer in Goods, Wares, Merchandise, and Produce,

Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 19, 1850. 7

Dr. J. N. BAIRD,
Of the firm of McKenney & Baird, Dentists,
NORFOLK, VA.,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he will be in Fayetteville the third week in March next, for the purpose of tendering his *professional services* to the citizens of that place and vicinity.

☞ All orders left at the Fayetteville Hotel will meet with prompt attention.

Norfolk, Feb. 11, 1850. 6-tf

Professor Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound.

INFALLIBLE for renewing, invigorating, and beautifying the Hair, removing Scurf, Dandriff, and all affections of the Scalp, and curing Eruptions on the Skin, Diseases of the Glands, Muscles, and Integuments, and relieving Stings, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, &c., &c. With this preparation, "there is no such word as fail." The first journals in America, medical men of the highest eminence, prominent citizens of all professions, and ladies who have used it for years in their dressing rooms and nurseries, admit with one accord, that for imparting vigor, gloss, luxuriance, and curl to the hair, eradicating scurf and dandriff, healing wounds, curing contusions, sprains, stings, &c., and relieving diseases of the skin, the glands, and the muscles, it has no equal among the multitude of compounds advertised in the public prints, or used in private practice. In cheapness as well as efficacy, Barry's Tricopherous is unrivalled. The immense cash sales of the article, have enabled the inventor to supply it at retail at twenty-five cents per bottle, which is from fifty to one hundred per cent. less than the price of any other preparation now in use. The scientific treatise on the hair and skin (embracing valuable directions for the culture and preservation of Nature's choicest ornament,) in which each bottle is enclosed, is alone worth the money.

The affinity between the membranes which constitute the skin, and the hair which draws its sustenance from this triple envelope, is very close. All diseases of the hair originate in the skin of the head. If the pores of the scalp are clogged, or if the blood and other fluids do not circulate freely through the small vessels which feed the roots with moisture and impart life to the fibres, the result is scurf, dandriff, shedding of the hair, grayness, dryness, and harshness of the ligaments, and entire baldness, as the case may be. Stimulate the skin to healthful action with the Tricopherous, and the torpid vessels, recovering their activity, will annihilate the disease. In all affections of the skin, and of the substrata of muscles and integuments, the process and the effect are the same. It is upon the skin, the muscular fibre, and the glands, that the Tricopherous has its specific action, and in all affections and injuries of these organs, it is a sovereign remedy.

Sold in large bottles, price 25 cents, at the principal office 137 Broadway, New York. For sale by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville N. C. And the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas.

March 1, 1850. 9-5w

Mountain Butter, Irish Planting Potatoes, Seed Oats,
For sale by JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb'y 25, 1850. 8

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, at February Term last, taken Letters of Administration, according to law, on the Estate of Duncan J. McColl, dec'd, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said Estate, to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

Debtors to the said Estate are requested to make payment immediately.

W. D. McNEILL, Adm'r.
Bladen county, Feb. 14, 1850.

Valuable NEGROES for Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, in the town of Elizabeth, on Monday the 1st day of April next, SEVEN LIKELY NEGROES, viz: three likely young men, two women, a girl and child. The sale will be upon a credit of 6 months, the purchasers giving their notes and good security.

W. D. McNEILL,
Adm'r of Duncan J. McColl.
Bladen county, Feb. 14, 1850. 7-ts

Fresh Candies.

CHARLES BANKS, Confectioner,
(SUCCESSOR TO DAVID SHAW,)

HAS opened a *Confectionary Establishment* on Green Street, next door South of Huske's building. He is manufacturing, and prepared to supply the community, with "*Shaw's Celebrated Pure Candies.*" Those wishing fresh, pure, and good Candies, will please call. Orders will be promptly executed. Terms low and liberal.

P. S.—C. B. has on hand a few wholes, half and quarter boxes new crop Raisins—Nuts, Cloves, Mace, Cassia, &c.

January 1, 1849. 1709-tf

CHEAP AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.

WE have for sale an assortment of Lard Lamps and Girandoles—very handsome articles. Also, 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan'y 7, 1850. 1-tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

5 HHDS New Crop MOLASSES,
5 ditto prime N. O. Sugar,
5 bbls. Coffee Sugar,
4 casks London Porter, qts. and pints,
10 kits No. 1 Salmon,
10 ditto ditto Mackerel.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb. 1, 1850. 5tf

CANDY $12 00 per 100 lbs.
Steam Candy Manufactory & Fruit Store,
Nos. 183 & 185 Pratt Street, near Hanover,
BALTIMORE, Md.

WE beg leave to call the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers in Fruits and Confectionary, to our Stock, which we are prepared to sell on the most moderate terms.

The very best quality CANDY only $12 00 per 100 lbs., which is less than it can be bought for in the United States.

We also keep constantly on hand, a very large assortment of FRUITS and CONFECTIONARY, such as Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Raisins, Prunes, and Preserves, of all kinds, put up in a style which cannot be surpassed in the Union.

Persons wishing a list of prices before purchasing, can obtain them at the above place.

We guarantee to sell as low, and if any thing, for less than any establishment in this or any other city. Goods shipped free of charge, and packing carefully attended to.

LEWIS F. MUNDER & CO.,
183 and 185, Pratt St., near Hanover,
Baltimore, Md.
Feb. 26, 1850. 9-7w

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for a Note, payable to John Rachels, for $205, given 2d Jan'y, 1850, one day after date, as the consideration for which it was given has not been fulfilled. There is a credit of Eighty Dollars on said Note.

DANIEL McNEILL.
Richmond Co., Feb. 1, 1850. 5-tf

Vol. 9, Iredell's Law Reports.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire Edition of the 9th Volume of Iredell's Reports of Law Cases decided by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (just published,) is prepared to furnish it to the Profession and to the Trade, at the reduced price of $5. At which price also he supplies the other volumes owned by him, viz: Vols. 6, 7, 8, Law, and Vols. 4, 5, Equity. The earlier volumes of the Reports, the Digest, and Law Books generally, supplied at moderate prices.

Jan'y 22. E. J. HALE.

CHEAP
Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

HAWKS' Auricular Confession; Shirley, by the author of Jane Eyre; The Feer's Daughters, by Lady Bulwer; Confessions of Con. Cregan, by Lever; Grammar of Arithmetic, by Chas. Davies; The School Song and Hymn Book; Ollendorff's Fr. Grammar; Willard's U. States; Bankers' Wallets, tucks; Ditto, lock and key; &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE.
Feb. 11, 1850.

Belvoir Classical School.

THIS Institution is situated about two and a half miles from the village of Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina. It has been in operation about five years, and is now in a more flourishing state than at any former time, the number of pupils having gradually increased. The location is very fine, and has proved itself remarkably healthy, not a solitary case of sickness having occurred among the Rector's own children, or the pupils boarding in his family, since the commencement of the School. There is probably not another place in the State where boys are more pleasantly situated; more effectually guarded against the temptations that beset the young; or where they can be more thoroughly educated at so little expense. They are prepared, if desired, for any College in the United States, or fitted to enter upon the study of any profession, at the exceedingly moderate cost of $125 per annum. This charge covers all necessary School expenses, except books and stationary. For full particulars, address the undersigned at Belvoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina.

THOMAS S. W. MOTT.
July 12, 1849. 76-tamY

DR. SWAYNE'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.
CURE FOLLOWS CURE.

MORE PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of
WILD CHERRY,

THE original and genuine Preparation for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Croup, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all Diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure ever known for any of the above Diseases, is DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

STILL ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE.
Read this Extraordinary Case.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir: Having contracted a severe cold which settled upon my lungs, attended with a violent cough, pain in my side and breast, and difficulty of breathing, I was attended by physicians of the first respectability, but my symptoms became very alarming, there was an abscess formed in my lungs, and made its way through my side, and discharged large quantities of puss externally, so that my physician thought the power or functions of one of my lungs were totally destroyed—therefore supposed the case entirely hopeless. This mournful state of things continued for a long time, until I was wasted and worn to a skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies, but all failed to do any good. But there still being a spark of hope left for me and my anxious parents, and having heard of the great virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its being approved of by physicians of the first eminence, I concluded to make a trial of it, and to my great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better, the hole in my side began to heal, and I am now happy to say, from a poor and almost hopeless skeleton, I have become healthy, and weigh more than I ever have. All my neighbors can testify to the above fact.

ABRAHAM HUNSICKER.
2 miles from Skippackville, Skippack Tp., Pa.

IMPORTANT CAUTION TO ALL INVALIDS AND FRIENDS OF INVALIDS.

There is but one genuine preparation of Wild Cherry—that is Dr. Swayne's; all others, by a little inquiry in the quarters where they originate, will be found to be "fictions and counterfeit." The great and increasing demand for the "original article" has induced a host of unprincipled men to put forth spurious mixtures, and to give currency to their nostrums, attach the name of Wild Cherry, thinking to borrow a reputation from that already established. As you value your lives, beware of them. Some are called Balsams, Cherry Pectoral, Wild Cherry and Tar, Wine of Wild Cherry, Wild Cherry Pills, Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, and a host of others, who, in some way, attach the name of Wild Cherry. No one ever thought of using this name for an article of their own until it had become established and known as belonging to one of the greatest remedies ever discovered for the benefit of the human family.

That remedy is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, the original and only genuine. Remember, it is put up in square bottles, covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon: also his signature.

SWAYNE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE,

A safe and effectual remedy for Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, sickly or Dyspeptic Children or Adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public.

☞ BEWARE OF MISTAKES ☜

Remember: Dr. Swayne's Vermifuge is now put up in square bottles, (having recently been changed,) covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon engraved. Bear this in mind, and be not deceived.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY.

Dr. Swayne's Sugar Coated Sarsaparilla and Extract of Tar Pills.

A MILD and effective purgative, great purifyer of the blood, they correct all the functions of the Liver, and as an alterative in Dropsical affections, they are very valuable. Giddiness of the head, dimness of sight, depression of spirits, headache, &c., are cured by these purifying Pills.

The above valuable medicines are prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Race and Eighth streets, Philadelphia.

☞ For sale, wholesale and retail, by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, sole Agent for Fayetteville. Also by A. C. Evans & Bro., Wilmington, N. C.; J. & W. Johnson, Clinton, N. C. [4-cow1w]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1850.

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—In regard to the state of feeling in this District on the question of a representation in the Nashville Convention, the Wilmington Chronicle says,—

"We may without impropriety introduce the statement that four of the largest slaveholders of the District entirely disapprove of the proposed Convention. We mean Ex-Gov. Dudley, Hon. James J. McKay, Doct. F. J. Hill, and Isaac Wright, Esq. We refer to these gentlemen particularly, because, in the first place, we happen to know what their views are, in the second, because they have all had very much to do with public affairs, either State or National, or both, and in the third, because two of them, Ex-Gov. Dudley and Dr. Hill, are Whigs, and Gen. McKay and Mr. Wright are Democrats. They are men whose judgments are sound and discriminative, not liable to be carried away by speciousness of appearance. Who shall say that they do not understand, or that they are indifferent to the Constitutional rights of the South?"

The Chronicle also gives the following account of a meeting in Brunswick county, during the late County Court.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chair, Dr. F. J. Hill, (in obedience to a call made upon him,) came forward and addressed the people in a speech of about half an hour's length, marked throughout by that sound, practical sense and genuine patriotism, for which he is distinguished. The Doctor spoke plainly and strongly of the unprincipled aggressions of a portion of the people of the North upon the rights and feelings of the South, but at the same time took decided ground against the proposed Nashville Convention, expressing his belief that no good could possibly accrue to the South from the assembling of such a body, and his fears that such action might be had as would tend still further to widen the breach between the two sections, and go far towards the accomplishment of a dissolution of the Union. He depicted in strong colors the evils to the whole country which would follow such a catastrophe, resulting, as would surely be the case, in the entire destruction of civil liberty on the continent, and the erection of one or more monarchies on its ruins.

The justly high position which Dr. Hill occupies in the State, together with the fact of his being largely interested in the preservation of the institution of slavery, surely entitles his views to very great weight with the sober, reflecting portion of our people.

Messrs. Henry I. Toole, H. L. Holmes, and David Reid, followed in advocacy of a Southern Convention.

After a brief reply from Dr. Hill, a proposition was offered to appoint 25 delegates to represent Brunswick in the District Convention, and after an ineffectual effort to amend, a substitute was finally adopted, in the shape of a resolution declaring 'that the people of Brunswick feel as strongly as any people can feel, the aggressions of a portion of the people of the North upon the rights and feelings of the South, yet, whilst the greatest men of the nation are engaged in earnest efforts to restore tranquility to the country by an amicable and honorable settlement of all the questions in dispute, it would be unwise, by creating further excitement, to throw impediment in the way of such settlement, of the accomplishment of which there is yet strong hope.'

So the meeting refused to appoint delegates, and then adjourned.

As properly connected with the foregoing, we may here state what we have understood, that neither of the gentlemen whose names appear in the published proceedings of the District Convention as delegates from Brunswick county considered himself a delegate, neither of them taking part in the proceedings at any stage. How their names happened to be put on the list of delegates we do not know.

Nashville Convention in Texas.—Monday, the 4th, was appointed by a law of the Texas Legislature, recently passed, for the election, by vote of the people, of delegates to represent Texas in the Nashville Convention. The Legislature recommended four candidates for each of the Congressional districts. In Galveston, city and county, not a vote was cast for convention, although municipal elections were duly held at the same time. This shows a great lukewarmness among the people in relation to the whole subject.

No Disunion.—Of 302 votes polled in Harris county, Texas, at the recent election, the persons suggested as delegates to the Nashville Convention received four votes; there were six other votes in favor of a convention, but they named no delegates. The other 295 votes were—"No Convention! No Disunion!"

Backing Out.—Hon. W. J. Lawton writes a letter to the Savannah Georgian, declining to serve as a delegate to the Nashville Convention. He says: "I have a devotion almost to idolatry to the glorious stars and stripes."

"INJUSTICE OF THE SOUTH."—Under this head the Philadelphia North American, in an article much less distinguished than has been its wont lately for bitterness towards the South, says that "whatever unhappy alienation of feeling may have taken place between the two sections, it has not been, and it is not yet, among the people of the free States that we must look for it. They still are, as they always have been, and ever expect to remain, the true friends of the Southern people, whom they value, respect, and wish to love as their brothers and countrymen, in all respects, forever. They hate disunion, and abhor the would-be traitor; they are amazed and pained at the groundless charges of unfriendly acts and aggressive purposes so wildly and wantonly preferred against them; but nothing has happened, or can happen, short of absolute rebellion and a general organization of the South against the republic, to change their feelings against the people of that section, or to make them indulge the slightest project unfavorable to the equal constitutional rights of their friends in that quarter."

Whilst we welcome this improved tone, and admit that there has been an unfortunate propensity to violence at the South, and further that we know that the South has many such true friends at the North,—we cannot admit that the "equal constitutional rights" of the South have been respected at the North. The plain requirements of the constitution have been violated by the People, the Legislatures and the Judiciary, of the North, in the obstructions thrown in the way of the recovery of fugitive slaves. "Unfriendly acts" have been incessantly perpetrated by large bodies in the North, by interfering with our domestic concerns, with which they had properly no concern. "Aggressive purposes" avowed and cherished by every petition which has gone to Congress, and every meeting held, which had for its object, abolition in the States or the District of Columbia. It is as idle to pretend that the South has not been wronged, as it would be that the South has borne those wrongs meekly.

NEW WORKS.—We have received from the Publishers, Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., wholesale Booksellers and Publishers, No. 51, John Street, New York, a small volume entitled, "Grammar of Arithmetic, or, an Analysis of the Language of Figures and Science of Numbers," by Charles Davies, LL. D. the distinguished Mathematician, whose series of Mathematical Books has so well established his reputation that his name attached to any new book on the subject is prima facie evidence in its favor. This appears to be a very ingenious little work, presenting the science of Numbers in a new light to us, at least. From a cursory perusal we should think it would be highly useful in giving the pupil an analytical and philosophical idea of the science of Numbers, and its introduction into our schools, would no doubt be productive of great practical utility.

The work is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, where are a few copies for gratuitous distribution to Teachers.

We have also received from the same publishers, "A New Treatise on Astronomy and the Use of the Globes," by Jas. McIntyre, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the High School of Baltimore; forming a respectable volume in size and getting up—beyond which we have not had time to examine it.

CLAY, WEBSTER AND CALHOUN.

The following fine sketch, which we cut from the Pennsylvanian of Saturday, is so much above the common tone of articles in partizan journals, that we take pleasure in laying it before our readers. So says the Philadelphia *Bulletin:*

To any one who has been in the habit of visiting Washington during the present winter, nothing will impress him more than the appearance, respectively, of the three venerable statesmen, whose names we have placed at the head of this article. The stranger who comes to the National capital for the first time, even before he has seen Pennsylvania Avenue, asks to be shown Clay, Webster and Calhoun. And when they are pointed out to him, how he will be surprised! Younger looking and younger really than either, is Mr. Clay, and amazingly vigorous too, (as his last great speech in the Senate will show;) and yet what a shadow he is of the bold, fearless, and dashing statesman, who for the best part of half a century has electrified our new world by his eloquence, and agitated it by his measures; and who is at this moment a living link connecting the Present with the Past! See him in his blue cloak, with long sleeves, cane in hand, perambulating the streets with wide but uncertain steps, and head declined, with all his efforts to keep it erect; and the stranger will be disappointed, even if the more observant and more experienced spectator is pleased to see the veteran wear so well.

Take, next Daniel Webster! Upon him the change effected by a few brief years, has been terrible. Time has passed heavily over him. He walks with slow and measured stride to the Senate Chamber, and pays little attention to those who gaze upon him. His cheek is pallid. His clothes hang loosely upon his feeble frame. His step is not firm. But look into his eye, which, deep as a diamond in a cavern, glows in his head, and you will see that intellect is burning bright within him.—Note him in his seat in the august Senate Chamber. Sombre, silent, and solitary, he sits apart, rarely relaxing into a smile, rarely replying to an appeal, and literally glowing upon the busy scene before him, without taking part in the exercise. But rouse that massive mind; and then, all men, all parties, bow before the genius that has illuminated our annals and defended our Constitution. We are not politically a disciple of Webster; but we thank God that such a man as he is still living, to remind us that there are duties that rise entirely above party.

And now for John C. Calhoun. The last time we saw Mr. Calhoun was on a cold day in December, as, with his closely buttoned surtout, (for he wore no cloak,) he rapidly walked to the capitol. His step was firm—his form erect—his eye bright as a star in a moonless sky. Glorious Calhoun! we differ from thee in some things; and yet we admire and venerate thee. Here, now, is a purely intellectual man. He worships his favorite studies; cares nothing for the festive board; eats sparingly; and luxuriates either in elucidating some difficult problem, or in speaking to chosen friends of his darling South, her duty and her destiny. Mr. Calhoun's conversational powers are extraordinary. He talks easily, elegantly, and with exquisite clearness. His friends love him not so much for his cause, as for the manner in which he sustains his cause. He is an unexceptionably moral man. His severe tastes and stern example have made a school of somewhat ascetic politicians in South Carolina. They are certainly disinterested. They are unquestionably independent. And they are notoriously brave and thorough-going in whatever they undertake. We do not especially admire their examples, but we should like to see the North imitating South Carolina in two things, at least; and those are, in sending none but her best men to Congress, and in keeping them there until they are no longer fit to reflect credit upon themselves and their constituents. This is the secret of Southern ascendancy at Washington, so much complained of by shallow politicians in the North.

Locomotive Power.—German papers state that Mr. Gunther, the head of the locomotive factory at Neustadt, near Vienna, has solved the problem relative to the ascent of trains on inclined planes; and built an engine which will draw, with ease, up an incline of 40° to 50°, a train of the weight of 2,500 tons.

Mining Journal.

A young man was arrested in New-Hampshire, on a charge of *keeping his mouth open on Sunday.* A true bill was found, as it is against the law *to keep a dram-shop open on that day.*

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
THE BROKEN GUITAR.
By Domino Sampson, Esq.
TO A BLACK-EYED GIRL OF FLORAL.

"Ye promis'd to mend me, ye promis'd it oft,
But O! I'm still broken—my harmony's gone;
And those gentle touches of music so soft,
Have pass'd like the bright dreams of youth's early dawn.

"Ye promis'd to mend me, ye promis'd it too
With a smile in your eye and with truth on your tongue,
Yet promise and Promis'd have pass'd from your view,
And still I lie broken—hush'd, silent, unstrung.

"O! will ye not mend me, and bid me once more
Wake the chorus of music to gladden and cheer;
The gentle enchantress, when my strings are swept o'er,
Will breathe with soft cadence her breath on your ear.

"To bind up the broken—relieve in distress,
To cheer the sad heart when with sorrow cast down—
To do these with kindness your bosom will bless
With a rapture of feeling to the cold world unknown.

"Then I am the broken—forlorn and distress'd,
Disconsolate, sad, with my heart-strings unstrung,
And my chords are all snapp'd, and my frets are impress'd,
And the stillness of death hath encompass'd my tongue."

So spake the Guitar in its murmuring tone,—
But soft! gentle maiden, if the truth ye must hear,
It is this, that its sorrows are truly my own,
And you the mechanic that can mend the Guitar.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
TAYLOR'S TRIUMPH.
Written by Lucius F. Whitaker, (a youth of sixteen years,) during the Campaign in Mexico.

I.

All hail! ye brave and gallant souls,
Who, on the battle-field,
Did by your far-famed prowess make
A haughty foe to yield.

Our Eagle proudly flapped her wings,
And screamed with joy that day,—
She perched upon our valiant arms—
The glorious ninth of May.

A prouder flight—a shriller scream—
She Southward took her way,
And hov'ring low she spread her wings
O'er fallen Monterey.

The bleaching bones that fill the fields
Of Buena Vista, tell
That *there* our Eagle spreads her wings—
That there the tyrant fell.

May every blow ye strike for us,
Ye brave and gallant men,
Add to the Union's glory-cap
Another brilliant gem.

From hill to hill—from plain to plain,
The trumpet-tongue of Fame
Shall in long deaf'ning peals proclaim
Your brave old leader's name.

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last report.—*Ral. Reg.*

By RUFFIN, C. J.—In Allen v. Allen, in equity, from Johnston. Also, in ex parte, Latham, in equity, from Beaufort, affirming the order with costs. Also, in Lockhart v. Bell, in equity, from Northampton, directing a reference. Also, in Washington v. Sasser, in equity, from Wayne, overruling the demurrer and remanding the cause. Also, in Thompson v. Newlin, in equity, from Orange. Also, in Plummer v. Brandon, in equity, from Rowan, overruling the exceptions to the Master's report. Also, in Pannell v. Hampton, from Surry; judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and judgment for the return of the slave and for costs. Also, in State v. Boyce, from Perquimons; judgment reversed, and venire de novo. Also, in Hansley v. Hansley, from New Hanover, declaring the decree erroneous, and that the petition ought to have been dismissed.

By NASH, J.—In Graves v. Williamson, in equity, from Caswell, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Freeman v. Cook, in equity, from Franklin, directing a reference to the Master. Also, in Hicks v. Forrest, in equity, from Granville.

By PEARSON, J.—In Williams v. Wilson, from Bertie, directing a venire de novo. Also, in den ex dem, Raiford v. Peden, from Johnston, affirming the judgment. Also, in Brothers v. Hurdle, from Gates, affirming the judgment. Also, in Thompson v. Newlin, in equity, from Orange.—Also, in Zachary v. Zachary, in equity, from Surry, directing a reference. Also, in Barnes v. Pearson, in equity, from

ABSTRACT OF

MR. BADGER'S SPEECH,

In the Senate, on the 18th and 19th, on the Slavery Question.

Mr. BADGER having the floor, addressed the Senate. He was not surprised that a subject of as much interest as that involved in the Resolutions should have given rise to a warm and animated discussion, and much excitement—he did not design to add to that excitement. He designed to consider the subject in that spirit of conciliation, and good feeling, in which the Union was formed. The subject was one of great importance—as great as that of the preservation of the Union itself, which seemed involved, and should be considered with moderation, justice, care, and conciliation. He concurred with those who had said that there could be no peaceable dissolution of the Union. Such was impossible from the nature of the case—the character of our institutions and country—from the nature of our form of government itself. But even if there could be such peaceable dissolution, the state of peace in which the States might separate, would speedily and inevitably be ended, and war must follow which would have no termination in settled peace, until the superiority of one section or the other had compelled a suspension of hostilities until the vanquished should have had opportunity to recuperate their energies, and prepare for a renewal of the conflict.

Mr. Badger proceeded at some length to consider the value of the Union, and the evils of separation, before considering the question whether there was a possibility of any action by Congress which could lead to disunion. There was such possibility. Was there a probability of such a state of things? He was no alarmist, but looking to the Union as a good to be guarded against every thing which threatened its perpetuity, he must say that no one who looked upon proceedings here, and the convulsions throughout the country, could doubt the probability that separation might follow a certain course of legislation. This being the case, there was just as much reason for careful consideration, conciliation, and care in action here, as the certainty of dissolution of this Union, as the result of such action, in certain contingencies, was presented; and then, in reply to Mr. Seward, he went into an argument, deduced from the Scriptures, to show that slavery, though it might be an evil, is no sin. He defended North Carolina from the charge of having passed laws unjustly discriminating between whites and blacks in cases of insurrection. Proceeding to the merits of the question under consideration, he said, that the South had a right, in the first place, to ask an adequate measure for the arrest and recovery of their fugitive slaves—that must lie at the basis of any pacification. Without it, any settlement would be like a house built without any foundation. This was matter of right, guarantied by the Constitution. If there was any one thing clear and undoubted in the Constitution, it was this right of the Slaveholding States to have their fugitive slaves restored. This provision was as binding as that which provided for the arrest of fugitives from justice. An innocent man fleeing from an unjust prosecution, was not morally a fugitive from justice; and yet, under the Constitution, if charged with crime, no matter how falsely, he is such fugitive, and must be delivered up, to be returned to the place where the charge is made, there to vindicate himself. So with the fugitive from labor. Though he may deny the assertion that he is a slave, he must, under the Constitutional provision, be delivered up and returned to the place from which he has fled, there to submit to an investigation of the question, whether he is a slave or free. He reviewed at length the views expressed by Mr. Seward, and said, if the sentiments expressed by him were those of the Northern people generally, the Union was scarcely worthy of preservation. He did not believe, however, that the Senator represented the views of the North generally, nor of any State in that quarter. The position assumed by Mr. Seward would render the execution of any and all law uncertain. According to it the judge upon the bench might refuse to pass the sentence, under any law, because he did not believe the penalty to be just. Mr. Badger was about to discuss the Wilmot Proviso, when he gave way to a motion that the Senate postpone the further consideration of the subject until to-morrow, which was agreed to.

On the 19th, Mr. BADGER resumed his speech. He examined the provisions of Mr. Seward's amendment to the fugitive slave bill, and explained the bill which was reported from the Committee on the Judiciary. He pronounced Mr. Seward's amendment mischievous, inconsistent and absurd.

As to the difficulties now existing, and the proper course to pursue to procure a settlement of them, he said he had always been and was now in favor of adopting the Missouri compromise line. It was recommended to him because it had been once before adopted, and was well established in the minds of the people.

He was in favor of it for another reason. He believed the territorial extent of the country was too great. Because he believed the country was already too large, he had voted against the treaty with Mexico, on the ground that it added to the territory of the country. If a line were adopted by which the character of the territory north and south of that line were fixed, he believed that would close forever the account of territorial acquisitions. It was not, however, his ultimatum. He had no ultimatum. He would do almost any thing to save the Union. After the speeches of the several distinguished Senators, there could possibly exist no necessity for the passage of the Wilmot Proviso. The Senator from Michigan, (Mr. Cass) was opposed to it, because he believed Congress has no power to pass it. The Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster) had given them another and most satisfactory reason why it should not be passed.

He was clearly of the opinion, and he had expressed it frequently at home and elsewhere, that Congress had the power to apply the Wilmot proviso to the Territories; but he was strongly of opinion that its exercise would be a violation of a sacred trust.

He was also strongly of opinion that the laws of Mexico abolishing slavery were in force in the territories at this time, and that those laws would continue till repealed by some action by the Legislative branch of this Government.

But other Southern Senators differed from him, and they held the converse of his opinions. And as it was admitted by every northern man that slavery did not now exist, nor ever could exist there, where was the necessity for passing this proviso? The large body of the people at the South believed that slavery did exist now in the Territories, and that they had a right to go there with their property. They adhere to these opinions strenuously, and the passage of this proviso by the North, where it is admitted to be unnecessary, cannot fail to be considered by the southern people as the wanton and insulting exercise of numerical power. And in such a light would the entire body of the southern people consider the passage by Congress of the Wilmot proviso. He was not prepared to say, nor had he any authority to say, how far they would go in resisting it, but he could say that the effect upon them, if it did not produce resistance, would be to embitter their whole feelings against the North.

He read an extract from the speech of Hon. Horace Mann, in which it was said, "Better disunion, better civil and domestic strife, better any thing with which God may visit us, than the extension of one foot of slave territory." He contended that this was far more excited and extravagant language than any ever uttered by a southern man. He looked upon this speech with considerable surprise, because of its ultra and incomprehensible doctrine. It was not "better disunion than that a man now free should be made a slave," but better disunion, better civil war, than that a man who, now a slave, stands upon one soil, should stand a slave upon another portion of the same soil. Better disunion than that a slave who now lives in North Carolina should be removed and held as a slave in New Mexico.

With such sentiments expressed by northern men, with the enactment of the insulting Wilmot Proviso, and the non-passage of a bill to restore our fugitive slaves, and the speech of the Senator from New York, that, far from restoring the fugitive slave, the laws of hospitality forbid it; with also the annunciation that those who come to our States and carry off our slaves shall not be delivered up as fugitives from justice; with all these things the meeting of the Nashville convention becomes of the utmost importance.

That convention, he believed, originated in a most perfect and honest conviction and desire to preserve this Union. But if that convention should meet in the midst of the circumstances just stated, he thought it likely that that convention would turn out to be "the beginning of the end." That convention might result in the adoption of such measures of compact and agreement among the States represented, as would ultimately result in disunion. He expected no immediate dissolution of the Union, but it would certainly follow in a short period.

No State had a right to secede. He agreed with Mr. Webster as to that; but States could not be kept in the Union by force. If a single drop of American blood should ever be shed in a quarrel growing out of this question, the harmony, prosperity and integrity of the Union would be utterly destroyed.

He did not undertake to speak for the South, and hardly for his own State, whether they would separate, or secede, or resort to retaliation. The Legislature of North Carolina passed a series of resolutions last year, embodying sentiments in favor of the Union in any event—but the proper interpretation of the words was, that no one of the events stated indicated an adequate cause for disunion. But since that time the subject had been much discussed in North Carolina, and resolutions in primary assemblies had passed, which pledged the State to support whatever was recommended by the Southern Convention.

Let an adequate measure for the arrest and return of fugitive slaves be passed, and the proviso be dropped, and all the pending difficulties might be settled permanently, and with satisfaction to all. He was not opposed to compromises—the Union itself sprung out of compromise. It was itself a legislative compromise, and could not be maintained without the adoption of the spirit of compromise; in this spirit he was willing to withdraw all objection to the admission of California, either with or without a modification of her boundary; and this, on his part, was yielding much. He had strong objections at the last session of Congress to the erection of State Governments, which were now only strengthened by the manner in which such government had been formed by California. Let them then drop the odious Proviso—let it cease to have immortality for mischief—let them give to the South a measure of security in their property—admit California; if they desire also to abolish the foreign slave trade in the district of Columbia, let them abolish it; his vote, and that of his colleague, would be given in aid of such measure.—In conclusion, Mr. Badger declared his confident anticipation of the speedy return of peace to the National Councils, the preservation of the integrity of the motto "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

Mr. Cass wanted to know of Mr. Badger, whether he designed to be understood as proposing the extension of the Missouri Compromise line?

Mr. Badger replied in the negative. He had expressly said that that line could not be extended.

Mr. Cass wanted to know whether the Senator would be willing to settle the question upon the extension of that line, if it was practicable?

Mr. Badger replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Cass—What would that give the South, if adopted, in its terms? Would not that compromise, without some additional provisions, exclude slavery north of 36 30, and assert the doctrine of non-intervention south of it?

Mr. Badger was willing to rest that question upon the necessary implication of the compromise.

Correspondence of the Express.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

It has been whispered about for a day or two past that Mr. Clay intended to reply at length to Mr. Seward. I have it from good authority to-day that the venerable Senator from Kentucky intends to discuss this whole subject of "Slavery agitation within the limits of constitutional action."

Mr. Badger, in Senate, finished his argument, commenced yesterday. He closed with a sublime and patriotic appeal to the spirit of compromise in the midst of the dangers which he believes are staring us in the face. "Admit California," said Senator Badger, "drop the proviso, and if you wish, abolish the Slave trade in the District of Columbia."

Mr. Cass for several days past has labored strenuously to convince Southern men that they ought not to accept the Missouri compromise line. The terms were too poor for the South. Mr. Badger replied to an interrogatory from that Senator to-day, that he would accept the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific.

Jefferson Davis, in a loud peremptory tone said *he* would not. Mr. Badger quietly replied that he spoke for himself. The rebuke was evidently felt.

The most marked feature of the proceedings in the Senate, yesterday, it will be remarked, was a speech from Mr. Badger, of North Carolina. The gentleman spoke with an earnestness and a fervor which unite with much good sense and sound argument to demand for him a hearing.—*New York Express.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Justice to all whom it concerns induces us to notice the following editorial article in a New York paper of Saturday last:

From the New York Tribune, of March 16.

While the wrong of aiding fugitive slaves to escape was held up in all its glaring enormity, nothing was said by the speech [of Mr. Webster] against the Southern portion for imprisoning unconstitutionally the citizens of free States who come among them for no other offence than a dark hue in their skin; nothing of the outrage committed upon that venerable and excellent citizen, Mr. Hoar, sent to remedy this inconvenience at Charleston by peaceful appeal to the local tribunals. It seems, however, that the absence of allusion to these grievances was accidental; in the copy of the speech published by the *Boston Courier*, we find the following passage on the subject. We must say, however, that it reads quite too tamely:

"There is a more tangible and irritating cause of grievance at the North. Free blacks are constantly employed in the vessels of the North generally, as cooks or stewards. When the vessel arrives, these free colored men are taken on shore, by the police or municipal authority, imprisoned, and kept in prison till the vessel is again ready to sail. This is not only irritating but exceedingly inconvenient in practice, and seems altogether impracticable and oppressive. Mr. Hoar's mission some time ago to South Carolina was a well-intended effort to remove this cause of complaint. The North thinks such imprisonments illegal and unconstitutional; as the cases occur constantly and frequently, they think it a great grievance."

It is rather singular that, in revising his speech for the Washington Union and National Intelligencer, Mr. Webster should have forgotten to insert this paragraph, and then to have remembered it for the Boston Courier and home consumption. We trust that this incongruity may receive a satisfacfory explanation.

We are authorised to say that Mr. Webster did not revise the speech for the National Intelligencer or the Union, nor did he read a word of the report of it before it was published in both those papers. We are further authorised to say, that in all the reports of the speech revised by Mr. Webster, whether intended for the North or the South, the above paragraph was contained; and that all reports seen or examined by him have been made to be exactly alike one to another.

Mr. Webster's Speech is gaining ground at the North. The Boston Courier joins the Advertiser in giving it a thorough support. It must command the approval of all the conservative people at the North.

The most remarkable feature of his production, is, that while it does not surrender a single principle for which its author or the North has ever contended, its tone is so generous, so kindly and so national, that it meets with universal favor in the South.—*Richmond Whig.*

The New York Courier while striving to excuse Mr. Seward, says:

"We regret, painfully regret, that he has been compelled to dissent from any offer of compromise, and that any of his remarks should have leaned to the doctrine that individual opinion of duty was above the sanction of the constitution."

The Courier does itself honor in repudiating this detestable doctrine of the Jesuits, which has been avowed by the New York Senator. It would have done itself still more honor, if it had repudiated the author as well as the doctrine. No man who acts upon such a principle is worthy of trust. With his elastic conscience, he has too great an advantage over common men. Other people cannot safely deal with him. He can *conscientiously* cheat them, or assassinate them. There is no curb upon his actions, but what a *conscience* as *stretchy* as cant or self interest can make it, may dictate.

Richmond Whig.

A letter from Washington in the Philadelphia North American, says:

The determination of the President not to appoint any member of Congress to office during his term of service, has given very general satisfaction except to the limited class immediately affected by a rule which was adopted at an early period of the Administration, though not publicly announced, and has been rigidly observed until the present time. The only seeming exception occurred in the case of Mr. Marsh, now Minister at Constantinople; but who had fully determined to resign his seat as a member of the House, and had prepared an address to his constituents, when the appointment was conferred upon him.

The Bentonians and the anti-Bentonians have had a regular blow-out in St. Louis. The former insisted on making Benton and anti-Benton the issue in the municipal elections. The latter resisted and begged for union and harmony. But their appeals were in vain. Their adversaries were relentless. Resolutions lauding Mr. Benton and denouncing Mr. Calhoun, were carried triumphantly.

Mr. F. P. Blair, Jr., made a speech in which he declared, that he would much prefer the success of the Whigs to that of the anti-Benton faction.

Wm. H. Seward of New York, free *White* man, and Friderick Douglass, free *negro* of Ohio, were nominated on the 13th inst., for President and Vice President, by a meeting of Darkies in New York.

The amendment of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, providing for the election of Judges by the people, passed the House finally on the 14th inst., only three members voting in the negative. The action of the people is all that is now required to make it a law.

A Slave Returned.—A slave belonging to E. DeLeon, of Columbia, S. C., voluntarily returned on the 11th instant, in the schooner Ellen Goldsborough, from Baltimore, after being an abscondent for nine months. He had been to Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Canada.

SUPREME COURT.

The Court closes its Winter session today. We learn that the docket has been cleared of all cases—many of which had lain over from term to term—and at the meeting of the Court on the second Monday in June, there will be an entire new docket. The following are the closing opinions:—*Raleigh Times.*

BY RUFFIN, C. J.—In Smith v. Downey, in equity, from Caswell, upon exceptions to the Master's report. Also, in Thompson v. McDonald, in equity, upon the petition of plaintiff, declaring that the petitioner must take the debt for $1500.

By NASH, J.—In Munroe v. Smith, in equity, from Cumberland, dismissing the bill with costs.

By PEARSON, J.—In Durham v. Ross, in equity, from Rutherford, directing a decree establishing the parol agreement of the parties.

[For previous Decisions, see first page of Observer.]

HOW DEEP.

The persons most deeply interested in the question of *Slavery*, at the present time, in North Carolina, are certain Editors, of both political parties; and we believe about one half of them, perhaps over, are *Northern* men. The following rough estimate of the amount of their interests, may or may not, be far from the mark:

Gubck, Newb. Rep.	Northern,	about	125
Badger, Hor. Nest,	do	"	180
Bayne, Fay. Car.,	do	"	110
Fulton, Wil. Jour.,	North of Ireland,		146
Robinson, Gold. Pat.,	do	do	85
Holden, N. C. Standard,	Southern,		190
Toole, Wil. Aurora,	do	do	200
Alston, Gold. Tel.,	do	do	133
Lemay, N. C. Star,	do	do	109

These are the prominent agitators. There are some smaller slaveholders in the State who, as they are not so deeply interested, nor fearful for the institution, and have never lost so many by their escaping to the North, of course do not make so much noise about it—for instance, Devereux, Cameron, Johnston, Pettigrew, Collins, Boylan, Watson, the Burgwins, and others we might name.

Raleigh Times.

TO THE PEOPLE OF N. CAROLINA.

The history of our Revolutionary struggle in North Carolina is fertile in events both tragic and romantic; and in many instances the two are so connected as to be inseparable. Writers have been found in several portions of the Union, who have undertaken to rescue from oblivion the Revolutionary incidents of their respective localities; but as yet North Carolina has found no one to undertake the task for her. Unworthy and incompetent as I am to do justice to the subject, and unprepared as I am to devote that time and attention to it which its importance demands; yet I am willing to lend my feeble aid in bringing up from the abyss of forgetfulness the deeds and transactions of our Revolutionary sires, the events of a by-gone generation that lived in "the times that tried men's souls," and at a period (as is now apparent) when the world began to throw off the shackles of tyranny, and to emerge from the darkness of oppression, ignorance, and superstition, into the light of liberty, knowledge, and true religion.

It is my design to collect and arrange, in the form of sketches, tales, and legendary romance, the Revolutionary incidents of the State; and I shall feel thankful to any person informed of any event or incident worthy of note, to communicate the same to me. Will the people of the State aid me in my undertaking? To doubt their co-operation and assistance would be to impeach the patriotic character which they have so long and so justly maintained. Address

FRANK. I. WILSON,
Rutherfordton, N. C.

Fire in Raleigh.—We learn that the Smoke-house of Gov. Manly took fire on yesterday morning, and was totally consumed, with its contents. We have not heard how the fire originated. The Fire Company was early on the spot with their Engine, and contributed to saving the other out buildings. The loss is estimated at three or four hundred dollars.

Raleigh Times.

We learn from the Norfolk papers that the Small Pox is prevailing with some degree of virulence in the neighborhood of Mintonsville, Gates county, in this State. Several respectable and valuable citizens have fallen victims to its ravages; and the loathsome pestilence is said to be spreading among the slaves on the adjoining plantations. One hundred cases and forty deaths have already occurred from the last reports.

The Washington Monument.—The committee of the Senate of Massachusetts on Friday reported resolutions directing a block of Massachusetts granite to be prepared for the National Washington Monument, with the following inscription, in relief, on its face:

"MASSACHUSETTS—OUR COUNTRY IS SAFE WHILE THE MEMORY OF WASHINGTON IS REVERED."

Admission of California.—The following is a statement of the composition of the members who formed the convention which lately adopted the constitution of California:

Georgia, 21; South Carolina, 12; Alabama, 13; New Jersey, 1; Spain, 1; Pennsylvania, 3; Tennessee, 12; North Carolina, 13; Ireland, 7; Maryland, 2; Kentucky, 3; Mississippi, 3; New York, 8; England, 4; Sweden, 3; France, 2; Delaware, 1; Unknown, 1; Virginia, 9; Florida, 1; Louisiana, 1; Mexico, 1; Prussia, 1;—Total, 116.

The U. S. Senate, we are glad to learn, have begun to do something besides discuss the slavery question. On Monday several important nominations, to which no objections were raised, were confirmed—among whom were William C. Rives, Minister to France, and Henry S. Sanford, of Connecticut, as Secretary of Legation; Messrs. E. G. Squier, as Charge to Guatemala, (which puts to rest all rumors as to his rejection or recall,) T. M. Foote, as Charge to Bogota, J. N. Steele, to Venezuela, and several Consuls.

A Paper Devourer.—In the bank of England no fewer than sixty folio volumes, or legers, are daily filled with writing in keeping the accounts! To produce these volumes, the paper having been previously manufactured elsewhere, eight men, three steam presses and two hand presses are continually kept going within the bank! In the copper-plate printing department 28,000 bank notes are thrown off daily; and so accurately is the number indicated by machinery, that to purloin a single note without detection is an impossibility!

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

If there should be a civil war between the North and the South, it will be the duty of every southern man, however weak, to fight, and if necessary, to be killed also, and give his house to be burned, and his property to be destroyed, and all his family to be exposed to those unpleasant experiences which generally mark the character of such a contest. So it is the duty of every man, however obscure and unaccustomed to obtrude his views on the public in ordinary times of quiet and peace, to speak out, if he has any thing to say, before the contest comes on.

From these considerations I am induced to ask the favor of a small space in your columns for the purpose of submitting to my fellow citizens of North Carolina and the South a few thoughts on the important subjects which now occupy the public mind.

For what purpose is the Nashville Convention to be called together? Are the people of North Carolina united in opinion on this subject? Until I saw the proceedings of the Convention at Wilmington, I was in favor of a Southern Convention.—I thought that we required a council composed of the coolest, wisest, and most trustworthy men in the South to deliberate and determine what was best for us to do under all the circumstances, and to recommend for our adoption the result of their deliberations. I hoped that the reasons which that body would give for their conclusions, combined with the learning, integrity, patriotism, and weight of character of the members of it, would have the effect of uniting the South and removing any differences which exist amongst us. But this idea is repudiated by the Wilmington Convention. That body seemed to consider that the Convention of Delegates from all the Southern States ought to be invested with much higher powers,—that there ought to be something in the acts of the Convention binding and obligatory on the people, and partaking of the authority of a law. I do not think so.—And if this is the idea with which the delegates are to go into the Convention, I am opposed to it; and so, I suppose, will be a very great majority of the reflecting people of North Carolina.

In the first place, how are the delegates appointed? By district conventions composed of county delegates, who are appointed by the chairmen of the several county meetings. Some of those county meetings are very small, and not one man in a thousand of the voters expresses his opinions; and the delegates who go to the district convention are perhaps ignorant of those opinions. But even supposing the absurdity to be true, that the county delegates correctly understand and truly reflect the opinions of their constituents, so to speak, yet there is no guaranty that the delegate to the Southern Convention will reflect them, or even understand them.—The resolutions which are adopted in the county meetings are the work of one or two, or perhaps three men, and even the few present have neither time nor opportunity to give them that serious consideration which their importance demands.

In the next place, whence do the delegates derive their authority? There is no provision in the laws or constitution of North Carolina or of the United States for any such movement. They are not appointed by the State nor by the people; nor are they appointed according to any law, and consequently they can have no authority, nor exercise any powers but such as any entirely unauthorised man or body of men may, in a free country, have and exercise: the authority and power of reason and advice.

In the third place, whom do they represent? Neither the people, for they are not chosen by them, nor the State, for there is no law for their appointment. Nobody then. The Wilmington Convention rejected a resolution declaring that the Nashville Convention was only to be considered "an advisary council," &c.; but did not declare what the object of the Nashville Convention was, or with what powers its members were to be invested.

My object in this communication is to warn the free men of North Carolina of the danger of sending delegates intrusted with interests so important as those which will be the subject of deliberation at Nashville, into a convention, without first clearly understanding themselves, and informing their delegates, upon the objects of the convention, and the extent of the powers of the delegates; and also to elicit information from men wiser than myself on these subjects.

I suppose that the delegates appointed by the Wilmington Convention are as capable of doing justice to North Carolina as any men in this district, and as worthy to be trusted; but I wish to know what they are to do, and how far their acts are to be binding on the people.

FUIT.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the Medical Faculty of the County of Cumberland, held in the Town of Fayetteville on the 23d inst., the following Delegates were appointed to attend the next Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, in the City of Raleigh, on the 3d April next, viz: Drs. Tho. N. Cameron, John C. Williams, William P. Mallett, John McKay, Sr., and James T. Gilliam.

BENJ'N ROBINSON, M. D., Ch'n.
JAS. A. MAC RAE, M. D., Sec'y.

Simple cure for Stammering.—At a recent meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, says a Boston paper, Dr. Warren stated a simple, easy, and effectual cure of stammering, which is known to be generally a mental, and not a physical defect. It is, simply, at every syllable pronounced, to tap at the same time with the finger; by so doing, the most inveterate stammerer will be surprised to find that he can pronounce quite fluently, and by long and constant practice he will pronounce perfectly well. Dr. Warren said that this may be explained in two ways—either by a sympathetic and consentaneous action of voluntary motion in the finger and in those of the tongue, which is the most probable; we know as Dr. Gould remarked, that a stammerer, who cannot speak a sentence in the usual way, can articulate perfectly well when he introduces a rythmecal movement, and sings it—or it may be that the movement of the finger distracts the attention of the individual from his speech, and allows a free action of the nerves concerned in articulation.

Something like a Gold Chain.—The Journal of Commerce mentions that a solid gold chain, of a value exceeding $400 as it came from the mines, is about to be presented to the Hon. Daniel Webster, having been forwarded for that purpose by Mr. George W. Eggleston, of San Francisco. It was manufactured in that city, and may be seen for a few days at Ball, Tompkins & Black's, where it has been sent to be engraved with an appropriate inscription.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

The Manufacture of Boots and Shoes.—A report, issued in New York city, states that boots and shoes are annually manufactured in Massachusetts to the amount of eighteen millions of dollars. These are pegged, and "the first man who pegged a shoe in this or any other country," Jos. Walker, of Hopkington, Mass., is yet alive. The demand for these articles, says the report, exceeds the supply. Frauds are committed in substituting wood or shingles for leather, in the construction of cheap shoes for the New York market, and in some parts of the shoe, untanned leather is often used. The quarters of kip brogans, as they are called, are sometimes lined with common straw paper, concealed beneath white sheepskin morocco.

Fatal Affray.—An affray occurred on the 1st instant in the town of Monterey, Texas, in which Reuben R. Harrison and John Lester were engaged on one side, and John Collins on the other. All of the combatants were killed. The following is from the Caddo Gazette:

Harrison had just returned from a trip to Alabama, with his family, and while getting off the boat at Monterey, (near which place he lived,) some game chickens that he had brought with him got loose, and Lester, who was in his employ, while ordering a negro to catch them, brought on a dispute with Collins. Collins, who was a blacksmith, went to his shop, and after preparing his gun, called Lester to come down if he wanted satisfaction. Harrison and Lester went to the shop, and as the latter stepped in, Collins knocked him down with his tongs, when he was shot with a repeater by Harrison. He then turned upon the latter and struck him on the head, and again turned and struck Lester, when Harrison shot him the second time. After receiving the last wound, Collins threw the tongs at Harrison, which struck him just below the eye, and went down in his mouth. He then took a sledge hammer and struck him several blows on the head. Harrison lived three hours; Lester died instantly; Collins lived until the next morning. They were all men of families. We were acquainted with neither of the parties, personally, but knew Mr. Harrison from reputation, who, though wild, was much esteemed.

The policy which strikes only while the iron is hot, will in the end be exceeded by the perseverence which makes the iron hot by striking.—*Peleg Sprague.*

POCKET BOOK LOST.

THE Subscriber lost, on Saturday evening last, his POCKET BOOK, either in Fayetteville or on the Raleigh Road within eight miles of Fayetteville. The Pocket Book contained between $15 and $25 in money, and the following Notes, viz:

One Note on Wm. McL. McKay for $147 and some odd cents, dated about April 1846. One Note on Daniel McGregor for $50, dated April 1848. One Note on Henry R King, made payable to John Upchurch, for $43, dated 4th Jan'y 1849. One Note on Arch'd and John McLean for $200, with a credit of $193, dated (I think) 28th Oct. 1848. One Note on John H. Douglass for $25, dated 1st Jan'y 1850. One Note on Nathan King for $42 90, with a credit of $25, dated Jan'y 1850. Also an Order by John H. Douglass on Alex'r McLennan, for $9. And other papers not recollected.

The public are cautioned against trading for any of the above Notes; and any person finding the above Pocket Book and contents will be liberally rewarded by returning it to the subscriber, or leaving it at the Store of Alex. Johnson & Co., Fayetteville. NEILL McGREGOR.

March 25, 1850. 12-2wpd

Sons of Temperance.

ROCKINGHAM DIVISION, No. 32, S. of T., will celebrate its Anniversary at Rockingham, on Wednesday the 17th April next—Several speakers of reputation have been procured, who will deliver Addresses on the occasion. All neighboring Divisions of the Order, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend. The *public* services will commence at 11 P. M.

March 22, 1850. 12-3w

NOTICE.

AN ADDRESS will be delivered before Lafayette Division, No. 2, Sons of Temperance, by Rev. Brother C. H. Pritchard, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Tuesday evening, March 26, at 7 o'clock, which the public are respectfully invited to attend.

JOSEPH G. AREY, } *Committee.*
SAM'L J. HINSDALE, }

March 23, 1850. 1w

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

SUPERIOR HYSON TEA,
Superior Black Tea,
Chocolate,
Ground Ginger and Hops.

S. J. HINSDALE.

March 25, 1850. 12tf

WIGS AND SCALPS.

To all suffering from defect in their Hair,

DOCT. QUIRK, the Rejuvenator, has made arrangements to visit Fayetteville on or by the 4th of April, when he will be prepared to scalp or scratch all who may require his artistic services, in the way of a WHOLE OR PART HEAD OF HAIR, or advise with the young who are likely to become prematurely bald. On his arrival, he will be found at his Room at the Fayetteville Hotel, at all times during his stay, which cannot possibly exceed four or five days.

THOMAS QUIRK,
of 490, Broadway, N. Y.

March 25, 1850. 12-tf

Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger.

Prepared only by Frederick Brown, at his Drug and Chemical Store, North East corner of Fifth and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

THIS Essence is a preparation of unusual excellence and of varied properties. In all cases where a powerful and safe stimulant is required, it is unrivalled for efficacy as well as immediate action. To the traveller and to the family circle it is invaluable, as a few drops diluted in sugar and water present a safe and agreeable remedy to the invalid who requires immediate relief, as well as to the convalescing patient who needs a gentle tonic. In a southern climate, where the relaxation of the system so generally induces thirst for stimulants, it will always be found an excellent substitute for those tempting beverages which debilitate the stomach and cause a morbid condition of its powers. In dyspepsia, in relaxation of the bowels, in nausea and seasickness, it is an active and safe as well as a pleasant and refreshing remedy, and is prescribed by the most eminent of the medical faculty.

A supply of the above just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.

Also sold in Cheraw by Dr. A. Malloy; at Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co.

March 25, 1850. 12- mi

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

FOR 1850.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his usual supply of SEASONABLE GOODS for the Spring and Summer Trade, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Among his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's dress Moleskin, Nutria, Silk and Brush HATS, with a large supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Leghorn, Panama, and Palm-leaf HATS. All of which will be sold

☞ *Cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, a full supply of Taylor, Mexican, California, and Buena Vista, and in fact all other kinds of HATS and CAPS generally found in this market, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Also, a general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, and Infants. All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for the ready stuff. JOHN C. THOMSON,

Market Square.

March 20, 1850. 12tf

SPRING GOODS.
1850.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are:

Superior embroidered and printed Lawns,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Brocade and figured Silks,
Plain and striped ditto,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslins,
Plain and striped Muslins,
Thread and Bobinet Lace and Edgings,
Lace Capes, some very superior,
Superfine black and other Cloths,
Ditto Cassimeres,
Merino ditto,
French Cashmere Vestings,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric ditto,
Drab-de-ta, French and English,
Linen Drilling,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,

With many other articles, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

March 25, 1850. 12tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our stock of Spring and Summer GOODS.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 25, 1850. 12tf

ANTI-PYRIC PAINT.

Fire, Water, and Weather Proof.

THIS PAINT, manufactured by "The New York Anti-Pyric Paint Company," is a new species. It is composed of materials entirely fire-proof, being scarcely destructible by the blow pipe. It forms a coating impervious to air and moisture, and is completely fire-proof from all the ordinary causes of Fire, whether sparks, cinders, or heat, from a neighboring building in flames.

It is especially adapted to the following uses—To protect Roofs from fire and leaking, Wood of all kinds from decay, Tin from rust, Iron work, &c. &c.; and it will effectually accomplish it by being properly applied.

It is also the best PAINT for the WALLS OF BRICK BUILDINGS, giving them the appearance and solidity of stone, and saving the necessity of using sand, which is annoying and will last but a short time. Besides this it NEVER PEELS OFF.

☞ Persons desirous of trying this Paint, are requested to call at the Store of the subscribers, who keep it constantly on hand, for sale, and where every information will be given.

SAML W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1850. 12-3m

Brilliant Lotteries,
FOR APRIL, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$41,000.
50 Prizes of $1,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class No. 39, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 6, 1850.
78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 Prize of $41,000, 1 of $22.000, 1 of 13,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,842, 50 Prizes of 1,000, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of	26 wholes		$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	32 50

Splendid Lottery.
$50,000!
$28,000! $17,000! $10,000!

15 Drawn Numbers out of 75!
(Nearly as many Prizes as Blanks.)
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 42, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 13, 1850.
15 Drawn Nos. in each Package of 25 Tickets.
SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 Splendid Prize of $50,000, 1 ditto of $28,000, 1 of $17,000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of 4 650, 10 Prizes of 2,000, 10 of 1,500, 10 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of Packages of 25	Wholes,		$170 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	85 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	42 50
Ditto	ditto	25 Eighths,	21 25

$33,000!
30 PRIZES OF $1,500!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 45 for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 20, 1850.
75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
GRAND SCHEME.
1 Prize of $33,000, 1 of $20,000, 1 of 10,568, 2 Prizes of 5,000, 5 of 2,000, 30 of 1,500, 30 of 1,000, &c. &c.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50

Certificates of packages of 25	wholes		$140 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	70 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	35 00

Magnificent Lottery.
$100,000!!!
$50,000! $30,000! $20,000!

250 Prizes of $2,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class D, for 1850, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, April 27, 1850.
78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.
1 Magnificent Capital of $100,000!!! 1 Splendid Prize of 50,000, 1 of 30.000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 11,556, 30 Prizes of 3.000, 250 Prizes of (lowest 3 Nos.) 2,000, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $40—Halves $20—Quarters $10—Eighths $5.

Certificates of packages of 26	wholes		$500 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	250 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	125 00
Ditto	ditto	26 eighths	62 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY.
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Virginia.

12td-pd)

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1850.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.—We kept this paper open till yesterday morning, in hope to receive the full report of Mr. Badger's speech on the great question of the day, which we desired to publish without delay. It has not come to hand, however; and we do the next best thing to publishing the speech, by making up the fullest abstract in our power from the sketches of the New York and Baltimore papers. For which, see preceding page. The speech entire will be published in our next.

It will be found, judging from what we have of it, to be perfectly satisfactory to all reasonable Southern men; and must be welcomed by such of Mr. Badger's political opponents as are sincere in their professions of desire to see the South united against either oppression or insult, on the one hand, or disunion on the other.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER—FALL OF COTTON.—We learn that the Telegraph brings tidings of the Steamer's arrival, of a further fall of an eighth of a penny on cotton at Liverpool, and three-eighths of a penny in New York.

Fair Uplands 6¼d. Sales of two weeks 53,350 bales.—The trade purchase sparingly. Many Manchester mills stopped and working short time.

Political news not important.

WHIG MEETINGS.

Surry County.—The meeting adopted a resolution approving of the dignified and able manner in which Gov. Manly has discharged his duties, and heartily recommending him for re-nomination. 40 Delegates were appointed to the State Convention. A complimentary resolution to Gen. Taylor was also adopted.

As the Superior Court for this (Cumberland) county, will be in session during the week in which the Whig State Convention will be held, we propose that the meeting to appoint Delegates for this county be held on the Monday afternoon of that week, (May 6th.)

SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEETINGS.

A large and respectable meeting was held in Washington, Beaufort county, on the 18th inst.—The committee to prepare resolutions presented two sets of resolutions; that of the majority taking ultra ground in favor of the Nashville Convention; that of the minority, while it took high ground in favor of the rights of the South, yet going against the Nashville Convention, and for the Union.—Dr. Norcom, Gen. G. E. B. Singeltary, and W. R. Rodman spoke in favor of the majority resolutions; F. B. Satterthwaite, E. J. Warren, and Hon. R. S. Donnell against them. Mr. Wm. Clarke proposed to refer the whole subject to a District Convention, and spoke twice in favor of his proposition. After four hours' debate, Mr. Clarke's motion was voted down without a division. The house then divided, and the resolutions of the majority of the committee were rejected, and the others adopted, by a decided majority. The Washington Whig says,

"We were particularly pleased to see so large and respectable a number of democrats voting for the Union resolutions. In the position we occupied it was difficult to say whether there were more Whigs than Democrats. This is a question above and out of the reach of party. We are united to a man in favor of maintaining the rights of the South, and are nearly as unanimously united to stand by and abide with the Union."

Edgecombe.—At a meeting in Tarborough, on the 12th, resolutions were adopted in favor of the Nashville Convention, and Delegates appointed to a District Convention to appoint Delegates to Nashville.

A MISREPRESENTATION.—In the North Carolinian's summary of Congressional proceedings on the 14th occurs the following passage, in relation to a petition presented by Mr. Seward, asking that fugitive slaves shall be entitled to trial by jury:—

"Mr. Badger took sides with Hale & Co., and thought the petition perfectly proper. (O my country!)"

The following remarks of Mr. Badger (which were in possession of the Carolinian when the above was printed,) show that that paper has totally misrepresented Mr. Badger:—

"I hope to show, when I have an opportunity of presenting my views on the subject, that what is asked by the petitioners is absurd and preposterous, and that all the declamation we have heard in regard to it has just as much to do with deciding this question as it has an abstract question in theology. I expect to show and to demonstrate this—not to the satisfaction of the Senator from New Hampshire, because he has declared that he meant to hold on to his position any how. But because I differ from the petitioners, does that imply that the petitioners have no right to present and to ask the Senate to shape the bill as they may think proper? It seems to me that this would be carrying the thing to an extreme."

The Carolinian not only misrepresents Mr Badger, but it suppresses the remark of Mr. King of Ala. (Locofoco,) that the former rule of the House refusing to receive petitions from abolitionists was "an unfortunate rule, which had made thousands of abolitionists, by stirring up an excitement in favor of the right of petition." Mr. Badger is laboring to prevent the making of thousands more of abolitionists, by avoiding the adoption of a similar unfortunate rule in the Senate; but he meets with no assistance from Locofocoism.

So determined is the Carolinian's hostility to Mr. Badger, that in its summary of the Senate's proceedings on Monday and Tuesday last, it does not even allude to the fact that Mr. Badger spoke. The leading incident of those days was of no importance, because it was Mr. Badger who spoke, and spoke as a Southern man should in defence of Southern rights and institutions, and yet in favor of the perpetuity of this Union.

MR. SEWARD.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says,—

"From present appearances, there is no doubt but that Mr. Webster's position will be triumphantly sustained in New England and New York; and that the administration will have to adopt his platform. I have reason to know that the veteran patriot Clay himself will sustain Mr. Webster, setting the country a noble example of disinterestedness and genuine patriotism. Both Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster will probably reply to Mr. Seward. Mr. Badger was to-day quoting the Bible against him. Mr. Seward will answer him that the Bible is a very good book, but that there are situations in the life of a New York politician which may render it necessary for him to look for the justification of his acts to some other authority."

CORN FROM THE WRONG QUARTER.—A cargo of corn, 1000 bushels, from Wilmington, was sold in this place a few days ago. We shall be greatly mistaken if such an occurrence shall ever happen after our Plank Road is finished. There are undoubtedly thousands, probably hundreds of thousands, of bushels of corn in the Western part of North Carolina which cannot be brought to market because the transportation would cost too much. But when a wagon and two horses can bring 125 bushels, it will come, most assuredly. We hope to see Wilmington supplied from the interior, instead of supplying the interior, with corn, hay, bacon, and many other articles of agricultural production.

RICHMOND SUPERIOR COURT.—The trial of Dave, for Arson, in burning the dwelling of Mrs. O'Hanlon, in this vicinity, took place at Richmond Court last week,—Judge Settle presiding,—and resulted in the acquittal of the prisoner. Solicitor Ashe for the State; Hon. Messrs. Strange and Dobbin for the prisoner.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Friday the 15th, the Census bill being under consideration, Mr. Badger moved to recommit it, with instructions to exclude from it every thing except what relates to the enumeration of inhabitants. Rejected 29 to 16.

A very long discussion then arose, chiefly as to how and by whom the printing of the tables and returns should be executed. Before the bill was perfected the Senate adjourned.

On Monday the 18th, Mr. Badger spoke at length on the compromise resolutions of Mr. Clay. Without concluding, he gave way for a motion to go into Executive session on some pressing business.

On Tuesday, Mr. Badger concluded his speech.

After a short conversation between several Senators, Mr. Hale replied to Mr. Calhoun's speech, defending the North, and especially New Hampshire, from Mr. Calhoun's charge of agitation.

On Wednesday, Mr. Hale resumed his speech on Mr. Clay's resolutions. He replied mainly to Mr. Calhoun, defended Mr. Seward's doctrine of a higher law in the conscience than the constitution, and opposed the fugitive slave bill, because it denied the right of trial by jury in questions of human freedom. He would never vote for it,—did not believe it could pass—and would rather have immediate Disunion than that such a bill should pass. He denied that there was any binding or valid compact with Texas to admit more slave States. He believed all the present trouble was owing to speeches made by Southern men in Congress. The subject was then postponed till Friday.

The Census bill was taken up. Amendments to take the business from the Home Department and give it to the Census Board, were rejected—motion to transfer to the State Department, rejected—to the Attorney General, rejected. Without final action, the Senate adjourned.

On Thursday, Mr. Foote presented the joint resolutions of the State of Mississippi on the subject of slavery, and accompanied the presentation with a statement of what the true ground was that Mississippi assumed. He complained that the National Intelligencer had repeatedly misrepresented the conduct and object of Mississippi, and in contrasting the Southern Convention with the Hartford Convention.

The resolution of Mr. Bradbury, calling upon the President for the charges filed against persons removed from office, was then taken up, and

Mr. Smith defended the course of the administration, and he had not concluded when

The Senate adjourned.

On Friday, a long speech from Mr Dayton on Mr Foote's resolution.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

On Monday, nothing remarkable occurred, except some proceedings with regard to California. Mr. Williams, a Whig from Tennessee, argued that California should be admitted, as the South could gain nothing by keeping her out of the Union. Joshua R. Giddings followed, principally in reply to Mr. Winthrop, being entirely a personal affair. Mr. Winthrop was in his seat, but took no notice of Mr. Giddings' attacks upon him. He had buried Mr. Giddings beneath his former denunciations, and would not now raise a hand to give him a chance to get out of the scrape.

On Tuesday, nothing of importance.

On Wednesday, debate on the bill to make appropriations for deficiencies in the general appropriations for this year. The debate turned upon the merits of the Secretary of the Interior (Mr. Ewing,) and evinced a determination of the Locofocos to abolish that Department and thus get that Secretary out of the Cabinet.

On Thursday and Friday, the deficiency appropriation bill was further discussed.

A CURSE.—In the speech of Mr. Walker of Wisconsin, in the Senate on the 8th inst. occurs the following passage:

"May he who intentionally takes the first step towards this horrid consummation suffer through life all the tortures of despair and wretchedness! May sight forsake his eyes, and hearing his ears! May leprous scales cling to his wretched carcass, while disease, want, hunger, thirst, and cold feed upon his vitals! And in his last hour, may he have no kindly hand to smooth his pillow—no kindred smile to light his exit to the grave! Nay, sir; may he have no pillow on which to die—no grave in which to repose! And in the dread tribunal of eternity, may he barely meet the mediatorial interposition of Jesus at the throne of God! For such a wretch the Saviour scarcely died!

"This, sir, is my curse for the would-be destroyer of this Union and Republic. If he be in this chamber—which I cannot believe—the curse is for him; and if I could add to my tongue the sting of the scorpion, the fire that is never quenched, the gall that is persistent through eternity, I would make that curse more poignant, more burning, more bitter."

RARE FLOWERS, SHRUBS, AND FRUITS.—Some of our readers doubtless have a very vivid recollection of a Frenchman, calling himself *Ramel*, or the partner or agent of Ramel, who visited this town nearly two years ago, with a rare collection of exotics (just imported from France,) with which he swindled our people (to say nothing of ourself,) to the tune of some seven or eight hundred dollars. He had posted around the room he occupied here, beautiful paintings representing, *as he said*, the identical fruits and flowers which would grow on the stocks he sold. After the scamp left this place it was discovered that most of his rare plants and flowers were the most common weeds and bushes to be found in any swamp in the South.—The fellow had previously cheated the people of Wilmington and Raleigh, and we have since heard of his doing a large business in Mobile. It was our intention to advertise him,—an intention too long postponed; and now brought to mind by seeing in the Charleston Courier an advertisement of fine and rare Plants, choice Monthly, Tea, Hibrid, and Moss Roses, Fruit Trees, &c., offered to the good people of Charleston for a few days only by A. D. Ramel. Now we don't know whether this Mr. Ramel is the one who promised to repeat his visit to this place; but if he be the same, we would most respectfully recommend him to the good people of Charleston as the most plausible and successful swindler whom it has been our bad fortune to meet.

NEW POST OFFICES.—The following new offices have been established in this State during the week ending March 16:

Falling Mill, Moore county, Hugh Black, P. M.
Reedy Branch, " J. M. N. Ferguson, P. M.
Fountain Hill, Greene co., Willis Dixon, P. M.

N. C. ARSENAL.—A letter from Washington, in the Baltimore Sun, says,—

"Ten of our worthy and skillful mechanics have been transferred, temporarily, from our arsenal to the arsenal in North Carolina."

The North Carolinian thinks that the change of the Carthage Mail from Saturday to Tuesday was done to benefit the Observer at the expense of the Carolinian. And *we* think, that for years past the mails in this quarter have been arranged purposely to benefit the Carolinian at the expense of the Observer. We think the public will be satisfied with the present change. By it, the Carolinian is delayed 2½ days; whereas by the late arrangement the Observer was delayed 3½ days.—And yet, with all this disadvantage, we presume we send more papers by that mail than the Carolinian.

A letter from Washington says,—

Mr. Calhoun is not long for this world, according to the judgment of his friends. Mental excitement, in addition to bodily infirmity, is wearing him down. His physicians have decided that it will be imprudent to attempt to remove him to his residence at Fort Hill.

Fayetteville and Western P. R. Office, March 25, 1850.

Whereas, the construction of the first Section of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road appears to have satisfied very generally the community of the town of Fayetteville, and those who trade to this place, that improvements in the mode of transportation by these roads is well adapted to the condition and wants of this section of the State; and the Board of Directors as well as the citizens of Fayetteville, are desirous to extend these roads in every direction—and the general meeting of the Stockholders of the said Company will be a favorable time for the consideration of such matters.

Resolved, That an invitation be given to the citizens of the counties of Chatham, Orange, Guilford, Forsyth, Stokes, and other counties in the North and West, as well as to the citizens of the counties of Robeson, Anson, Richmond, Stanly, Montgomery, and other counties on the South of the line, and all others who may please to do so, to appoint Delegates to attend in Fayetteville on the 11th day of April, at 11 o'clock, that being the day of the general meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, to consult on the importance and propriety of building branches to the said road, North and South, as provided by the charter of the said Company.

Resolved, That the President of the Company cause this notice to be circulated as generally as possible.

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.
JOHN M. ROSE, Clerk of the Board.

☞ Register and Standard, Greensborough Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, and N. C. Argus, copy.

ORANGE SUPERIOR COURT.—We learn from the Democrat, that the suit between Dowd and Hanks from Chatham, [for slander we believe,] was tried last week, consuming two days. The plaintiff recovered but 20 shillings damages, which carries only a like amount of costs. Upwards of thirty witnesses were in attendance. Messrs. Haughton, Jackson and Norwood for the Plaintiff; Messrs. Stedman, Waddell and Graham for Defendant.

ARREST AND DISCHARGE.—B. F. Brown, the Locofoco Caucus candidate for Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, stump orator, biographer of Cass, &c., who fled from Washington on the discovery of his frauds on the Treasury, was arrested at Detroit, recently, and after an examination lasting three days, discharged for want of testimony.

The trial of Dr. Webster, for the murder of Dr. Parkman, was commenced in Boston on Tuesday last.

THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.—It is stated that the Senate Committee on Public Buildings have agreed to report in favor of building two new wings to the Capitol, 150 feet each in length, making in all 300 feet addition to the length of the Capitol, north and south—the north end to be devoted to a splendid new Senate Chamber; the south end to a new Hall for the House of Representatives; the present Senate to be for the Supreme Court, and the present House of Representatives for the Library.

NORTH CAROLINA AND TENNESSEE.—How little is known generally of the following detail of circumstances in the early history of these States.—We copy from the Philadelphia North American:

In the spring of 1785, the western counties of North Carolina—now constituting a portion of East Tennessee—deeming a government of their own best suited to their wants and interests, ventured upon the positive measure of declaring their independence and erecting themselves into the revolutionary State of Frankland, of which the famous old John Sevier, one of the captains at King's Mountain, and the hero of many an Indian war, was elected Governor. North Carolina, in this conjuncture, acted with great moderation; but she asserted her authority and maintained it in arms during a period of three years; at the end of which period she succeeded, not without some bloodshed, in forcibly putting down the revolutionary government and reducing the people to submission. Merciful in victory, she yet excepted from her act of amnesty and submission Governor Sevier, who was arrested for high treason, saved his life by luckily making his escape from prison, and only succeeded, six months afterwards, when elected to the Legislature by the reconquered counties, in procuring a reversal of his outlawry.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—The Philadelphia American learns from the Treasurer of the U. S. Mint that the receipts of California Gold at the Principal Mint have amounted to $8,475,000, and at the Branch Mint at New Orleans to $1,904,129. Total $11,379,129. To which may be added the estimated amount in private hands, say $750,000. It would thus appear that the total amount of California gold received into this country from the first consignment, in 1848, up to the present time, exceeds the truly enormous sum of *twelve millions of dollars*; but, enormous as it is, still much below the popular estimate. The coinage at the Mint during the present quarter has been very heavy. About $100,000 of double eagles have been coined and issued, and a still larger amount will be coined in the course of a few days.

The new French Minister has been officially presented to the President, and delivered a very appropriate speech on the occasion, to which the President properly responded.

COALITION OF LOCOFOCOS AND ABOLITIONISTS.—In Rhode Island these two parties have fully united on the ticket for Governor and other State officers. "Natural allies of the South," of course!

REAL ESTATE IN NEW YORK.—A sale of several hundred lots in the upper part of New York and in Brooklyn, was made a few days ago, and the prices exceeded the inflated speculative prices of 1836. The crowd at the Exchange was so great that it was difficult, without tearing a coat, to get near enough to the auctioneer to make a bid. The property brought upwards of $600,000. Ten or fifteen years ago it was offered to the government to pay its owner's indebtedness to the government for duties, and refused, the government agreeing to take $80,000 in cash instead.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE UNION.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says,—

"Gen. Taylor stated to a gentleman of this city, who had just arrived from the South, that while he was here he should endeavor to preserve the Union, but that if the time should come when the Union cannot be mantained without force, it would no longer be worth preserving. The President, in this remark—and my authority is the gentleman to whom it was made—has shown that his nomination for office was one fit to be made. To that short speech nothing can be added. It is worth a week's oratory in Congress."

OFFICE HUNTING.—The same writer says,—

"The administration was elaborately vindicated by Mr. Truman Smith, from the various charges made by Mr. Bradbury. Mr. Smith delivered one startling dogma:—that no man should have an office who came to this city in search of one. He rebuked these scrambles for office, and involved both parties in his censure. He proposed to put all the debauched and corrupt members of both parties into party by themselves, whereupon the country would be able to get along much better."

The Obligation of the oath to support the Constitution.—It is required of every man, who is elected to either house of Congress, that, before he takes his seat, he shall swear to support the Constitution of the United States. The words of the oath are comprehensive, and cover the whole Constitution, and binds them to support it in good faith.

It has recently been questioned in the Senate of the United States, whether the oath binds the conscience of the man who takes it. Mr. Seward, the Senator from New York, raised the question, and declared that it did not. He said:

"There is a higher law than the Constitution which regulates our authority over the domain, [the territories acquired by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo] and devotes it to the same noble purposes. The territory is a part, no inconsiderable part, of the common heritage of mankind, bestowed upon them by the Creator of the Universe. We are his stewards and must so discharge our trust as to secure in the highest degree their happiness. How momentous that trust is we may learn from the instructions of [Lord Bacon] the founder of modern philosophy."

It is impossible to reason with men who hold this doctrine. If the obligations which the oath to support the Constitution imposes, are, in any respect, opposed to the conscientious conviction of duty of any Senator who has taken it, he may perhaps, relieve himself from the obligation by resigning his seat, but he may not hope that he can be excused, before any tribunal, by retaining his seat and violating for any reason the oath he has taken. All his power to act as a Senator, depended upon his taking that oath, without reservation; and if, at the time of taking it, he had declared that he would not, in a certain contingency, be bound by it; or that he should, upon any question that came before him as a Senator, be regulated by what he should set up as a "higher law than the Constitution," he would not have taken the oath as the Constitution requires it should be taken, and would not, therefore, be a Senator of the United States with authority to act as such.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Crawfishing.—The Nashville Union, after calling loud and long upon the Legislature to authorize the Governor to appoint delegates to the Southern Convention, to join with the Convention in adopting measures to resist at all hazards and to the last extremity the infringement of certain Southern rights, embracing the Wilmot proviso and other "kindred measures," *now* suggests that the Tennessee delegates be *instructed* to go against the adoption of any measures to dissolve the Union—thereby crawfishing out of its game of brag to scare the North. Has the Union heard the thunder which reverberates throughout the hills and dales and mountains and valleys of this State? Has that lightning struck any body else?

Nashville Whig, of March 9.

The rumors which have gone into circulation require some notice. There was a hasty quarrel between two of the most respectable senators of the United States, on Thursday evening—Messrs. Borland, of Arkansas, and Foote, of Mississippi.—It arose from a mistake; and it turned to blows, which were interchanged. We are happy to state that the difference has been made up, and the most amicable relations, which had a long time prevailed, are restored between the parties. Mr. Borland, who gave the first blow, having discovered his mistake, had the magnanimity frankly to acknowledge it.

Washington Union, 17th.

To correct all misapprehension that may have arisen in the public mind, from the many and more or less erroneous reports of the recent misunderstanding and subsequent reconciliation between Senators Foote and Borland, we make the following brief statement on proper authority:

The meeting between those gentlemen was accidental and altogether friendly; and the conversation commenced in a spirit and in terms entirely courteous and kind. As the conversation progressed, it grew earnest and excited. From the nature of the subject talked of, language was used by one of them which was taken as offensive by the other, and blows ensued. A moment afterwards the heat of temper subsided, and each of the gentlemen felt and expressed deep regret at the occurrence; and when this was represented to both, by common friends, they mutually and at once declared their unchanged respect and kind regard for each other, and, upon meeting a short time afterwards, expressed these sentiments in person, and were fully restored to the relations of cordial friendship which had before subsisted between them.—*Ibid, 18th.*

The Washington Union holds the following complimentary language as to the real author of the Wilmot proviso:

"It was the concoction of the agents of Martin Van Buren, who *traitorously* stabbed the Democracy in revenge for his own defeat, notwithstanding that generous Democracy had once elevated him to the highest honors of the Republic, and sought again to bestow upon him the same distinguished honors. It was through *the machinations of that man, destined to be known through all coming time as a political traitor*, that the Wilmot proviso was invented to harass and break down temporarily the Democratic party, and *to endanger the Union* by the agitations of which it is the cause. Wilmot was the dupe, while *the arch traitor of Lindenwald* was the inventor of the implement of mischief which bears Mr. Wilmot's name, and which will inevitably destroy him as a politician."

"Ridin' on a Rail."—An itinerant scamp, who left his own wife in Illinois, and ran away with another woman, attempted to preach lately at Grandview, Iowa; but some of the citizens, who had got wind of the fellow's true character, gallanted him from the pulpit to the church door, where he was placed on the sharp edge of a rail, and in that situation ridden about town.

Good Maxims.—The more quietly and peaceably we all get on, the better—the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten, the wisest policy is, if a man cheats you, quit dealing with him; if he is abusive, quit his company; if he slanders you, take to act so that nobody will believe him; no matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest way is generally to let him alone, for there is nothing better than this cool, calm, quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with.

To Stop Mouse Holes.—Take a plug of common hard soap, stop the hole with it, and you may rest assured you will have no further trouble from that quarter. It is equally effectual as regards rats, roaches and ants.

REVOLUTION IN RAILWAYS.

We some time since reviewed an article written by J. S. French, Esq., on the improvement of Railways, and were very forcibly impressed by the opinions therein set forth—his views were new, and his conclusions the fair deductions of reason. In the Westminster Review, for January of the present year, in an able article entitled Railway Progress, we are pleased to find a perfect endorsation of Mr. French's views; views modestly set forth here years ago, *not by an Engineer*, and now endorsed by the highest engineering authority in England. It is the weight of the machinery which so rapidly destroys the road, and it is the great disproportion between the paying load and the dead weight which in many cases prevents their being profitable. Rails weighing 92 lbs. to the yard, are asserted in many instances to be actually trodden out in nine months—and to produce a rail which will withstand the wear of the machinery, it is estimated it must weigh 300 *lbs. to the yard*. On one of the largest Metropolitan lines in 1847, the proportion of dead weight to paying load is said to have been 26 tons to 1 ton. In view of these facts, some of the companies are already introducing light engines, and discarding the heavy; making light engines do the business by multiplying the trains. Signs of the coming times may be perceived. Sir John McNeill, in Ireland, after making high priced lines, is now patenting light locomotives and railways. Mr. French's invention goes a step beyond this, for while reducing the *weight* of the engine, he retains all its power, and the success of his invention will make perfect the railway system, and its cheapness introduce it into many places not now thought of. In pointing out the errors in the present railway system, Mr. French has been the pioneer—and we sincerely wish the Legislature may enable him practically to prove the truth of his views.

INFORMATION FOR FARMERS ABOUT PLANK ROADS.

Scientific experiments have proved, that the same power required to move one ton, in a common lumber wagon, on a level earth road, will move the same wagon with a load of four and one-third tons, on a level wood surface.

One ton is the average practical load for a two horse team, over a tolerably level common road; it follows, then, that the same team can, with equal ease, draw a load of four and one-third tons on a properly graded plank road. Practical results have proved this to be true, because four tons now constitute the usual load for a two horse team on all plank roads, where the inequalities of the land's surface have been levelled to practical grades. Wagons, however, to bear such increased weight, should be made somewhat stronger than they are commonly made for ordinary use—but yet a common wagon will bear a much greater weight on plank, than on a common road, for the reason that the pressure is direct and uniform on a plank road, whereas on a common road, by reason of ruts and inequalities of surface, the wagon is subjected to severe trials by oblique and lateral strains. Both wagon and harness, in constant use on a plank road, by means of this steady action and diminished friction, will last longer than on ordinary public roads.

Suppose a farmer, some ten miles out of Detroit, has 140 bushels of wheat to take to market, in his wagon, over common roads in the condition in which they generally are. He would not ordinarily carry more than 35 bushels at a load—the weight of which, at 60 lbs. the bushel, is 2,100 lbs.; one would occupy so much time, that he could only make one trip a day, and when he would have to make four trips, and consume four days in conveying his 140 bushels to market—but, if he could travel on a plank road, he could carry the whole 140 bushels on a load; the weight of the whole, at 60 lbs. the bushel, is four tons and 400 lbs. How, then, does the account stand? Four trips over a common road will cost as follows: four days for himself and team, at $1 50 a day, $6 00.

One trip over a plank, in one day. $1 50.

Toll both ways at two cents per mile, is forty cents.

Difference in favor of plank road, is $4 10.

The first impression is very strong against being taxed for travelling to market, and great hostility is naturally felt against the conversion of a free, into a toll road; but this arises from not understanding the advantage of a plank road.

The above calculation shows that the payment of the forty cents for toll is not, in fact, out of pocket, but the cost of a privilege, by which $4 10 are saved. Money saved is money made—and in the case above stated, the forty cents is taken out of his pocket, and $4 50 put in the place of it.

In the above calculation no notice is taken of the cost of strengthening the wagon, because such cost is more than made up by saving in blacksmith's and other mechanics' bills, for repairing damages which continually accrue on common roads and in the great duration of wagon and harness.—*Com. Bulletin.*

Horrible Revenge.—Skinning a Man Alive.—The Galena Jeffersonian says that among the overland emigrants for California last spring, was Mr. Green, of 'Green's Woollen Factory,' Fox River, and two of his sons, the youngest a youth. It is reported that while passing through a tribe of Indians, this young man, naturally full of mischief, killed a squaw.

The tribe having become well advised of the fact, hastened after the company and demanded the murderer. At first the demand was resisted; but after the Indians had informed them that they would destroy the company if their request was not granted, the youth was surrendered into their hands. They then stripped him, and in the presence of his father and the whole company, they *skinned him from his head to his feet.* He lived four hours after he was thus flayed.

Guano.—We understand this article is producing a wonderful revolution on the poor, worn out lands in Lower Virginia. We hear of some cases where the first crop has paid for land, guano, and all other expenses, and left money in the pockets of the farmers.—*Richmond Times.*

Leisure is a very pleasant garment to look at, but it is a very bad one to wear. The ruin of millions may be traced to it.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Wednesday evening last, by Rev. C. H. Pritchard, Mr. HENRY W. BURWELL to Miss ANN T. ASKING.

Near Owenville, on the 7th inst., by the Rev'd Mr. Devane, Mr. ROBERT WILLIAMS, to Miss MARY E. OWEN, daughter of Dr. John Owen, of Sampson.

Near Chapel Hill, on the 13th inst., by James N. Patterson, Esq., Mr. JONES MORGAN to Miss AMY, daughter of Gray Barbee, Esq., all of Orange county.

In Washington city, on the 14th inst., by Rev. G. W. Samson, Mr. CALVIN S. McDANIEL, of Greensborough, N. C., to Miss SARAH A. BEACH, of Occoquan, Virginia.

DIED,

In this town, on the 18th instant, CHARLES BENNET, infant son of James and E. M. Dodd, aged 1 month and 26 days.

In this town, on the 11th inst., Mr. CHARLES S. ANDERSON, aged 23 years.

In Moore county, N. C. March 19th, Mrs. SARAH JANE RUSSEL, consort of Rev'd. Mark Russel. Mrs Russel had been for more than 20 years a consistent member of the M. E. Church. For some months past, her health being feeble, she was confined to the house, during which time she was abundantly sustained by the consolations of religion, and when the last trying moment came, being permitted to retain her consciousness, she gave evidence that "the righteous hath hope in his death," shouting the praises of God, with her last expiring breath. She has left an affectionate husband and seven children, to mourn her death. May the Lord comfort them, and sanctify this bereavement to their good.—*Comm'd.*

In Macon, Geo., on the 12th inst., in the 62d year of his age, Mr. EDMUND BLAKE. Mr. Blake was a native of Orange county, North Carolina, but for many years a highly respectable merchant of Fayetteville. In 1839, he removed to Macon, where he resided until his death. He leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his death.

In Hillsborough, on the 18th inst., Mrs. ANNE HOLT, wife of Dr. Michael Holt, of Alamance county, and daughter of Dr. James Webb. She was in her 36th year, and left five children too young to be conscious of the greatness of their loss.

In Lavacca county, Texas, on the 23d December last, Mrs. MARY TOWNSEND, wife of Capt. W. T. Townsend, and daughter of James McNeill, Esq., formerly of Robeson county, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MARCH 26.

Brandy, p'ch,	75 a 85	Lard,		6¾ a	7½
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,	20 a		
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a		7
Bacon,	6 a 6½	Molasses,	25 a		30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5 a		
Cotton,	11½ a 12	Oats,	40 a		42½
Corn,	60 a 65	Oil, Linseed,	65 a		70
Coffee,	16 a 17½	Powder,	5 00 a		6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a		2
Copperas,	2¾ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a		9
Candles, E. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a		12½
Flour,	4½ a 4 85	Salt, sack,	1 50 a		
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	45 a		50
Flaxseed,	1 25 a	Shingles,	2 a		2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	10 a		
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	75 a		80
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a		36
Do. English,	3¾ a 4	Wool,	11 a		12½
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	9 a		2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00				
4-4 Brown Sheetings,		8 cents.			
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,		18 "			

REMARKS.—Cotton is coming in quite freely for the season, and selling at 11¾ to 12. Flour has advanced, and sells at 4 50 to 4 85. Corn dull at 60 to 65.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon arrives freely; sales of hog round at 7 to 7½. Corn 51 to 53. Fayetteville Flour 5 25 to 5 50. Lard 7 to 7½. Nothing doing in Lumber. Mill Timber, prime, 5 00 to 6 50, ordinary 4 00 to 4 50, inferior 2 50 to 3 50. Yellow Dip Turpentine 1 80 to 1 85, Hard 1 10. Spirits 24½ to 25. Tar 1 12½.

At Cheraw, Cotton 10½ to 11¾; sales of the week 175 bales. At Columbia 9⅞ to 11½. At Augusta 10 to 11½. At Charleston 10½ to 11¾—market depressed.

At N. York, Cotton heavy and declining. Flour 4 81 to 5 56. Corn 45 to 46. Coffee dull and declining.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,654,090 bales, against 2,010,630 last year. Decrease 356,540 bales.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

March 19.—Steamer Rowan, with goods for Jenkins & Roberts, Lehman & Butner, Dr A L Bitting, Smith & Barker, H & E J Lilly, Arey & Shemwell, Mickle & Ashe, C Lutterloh, J G & T B Lash, J L Blackwell & Co, B C Douthit, Earnhardt & Moss, J W Chambers, T M Young, Colvert & Albe, A Hunt, A T Zeverly, W & J T Andrews, Richmond Manf Co, R T Long, G Makepeace, Wall & McDonald, Bruce & Jenkins, J A & A Baldwin, D & T S Johnson, G M Brazier, Beaver Creek Co, J Kirkland, Rockfish Co, Randolph Manf Co, B Johnson, M McMillan.

March 21.—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for A Johnson, W Prior, Taylor & Underwood, E L & J A Pemberton, U S Arsenal, Ray & Pearce, T S & C Lutterloh, P Montague, J Kyle, J Fort, B Rose & Son, D Johnson, J R Gee, J E Bryan, T J Johnson & Co, Cook & Powell, A Newton, M McMillan, B Culbreth, L F Carr, W Murphy & Co, Brown, Overman & Co, J McRory, Boner & Crist.

March 23.—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for Cook & Johnson, D Johnson, S J Hinsdale, E L & J A Pemberton, Hall, Sackett & Co, Taylor & Underwood, Mrs S J Hart, C Banks, G W McDonald, T J Johnson & Co, A Johnson & Co, of this place; and for Brown, Overman & Co, G N Hudson, N King, D McDougald, J L Atkins, W Murphy & Co, of interior.

March 23.—Steamer W B Meares, with goods for H & E J Lilly, N King, D & W McLaurin, T S & C Lutterloh, Jenkins & Roberts, A A McKethan, Murchison, Reid & Co, F T Ward, J & T Waddill, J R Gee, C A Harrison, A Zachery, Mickle & Ashe, J F Chambers, M W McNair, Houston & Overby, J Utley, Brown & James, D & T L Johnson, Hall & Hall, Montgomery Co, Richmond Manf Co, J C Thomson, J Kirkland, N L Stith, Grimsley, Liles & Co, D Gee, J & C J Cowles, G M Brazier, Wall & McDonald, J & A Baldwin, J T Gilmore.

March 25.—Steamer Rowan, with Boat Ben Berry in tow, with a full cargo for J Utley, Richmond Co, G Lauder, Hall & Hall, J Brooksbank, Erus, Shemwell & Co, Tyson & Person, M W McNair & Co, A A McKethan, N King, D Murphy, P P Johnson, T S Lutterloh, Jones, Watson & Co, R T Long, J Winecoffe & Co, H & E J Lilly, Wall & McDonald, J & A Baldwin, D & W McLaurin, N Gibson, Mickle & Ashe.

March 25.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with Boat Telegraph in tow, with goods for Hall, Sacket & Co, J W Thomas, Tomlinson, Lines & Co, W Nance, Ingram & Co, Jas McIver, J Cheek, M L & R J Holmes, Cedar Falls Co, N Gibson, M D & W R Smith, Boger & Maxwell, J Smith, J W Wright, N P Liles, Weatherly & Dick, H R Dusenberry, Wooten & Elliott, W Stedman, J H Thompson, Capt J A J Bradford, W J McConnel, McNabb & Warner, L J Haughton, G W Bullard, W J McDiarmid, Douglass & Rollins, Shelly & Field, P C Sanders, H L Myrover & Co, J L Banks, J R & J Sloan, Tyson & Person, Worth & Sanders, J & B G Worth, R A Stuart, King & Hege, C Banks, A B Waugh, D & W McLaurin, P G Evans, E Russell, E Beckerdite, T S Memory, J H & J Martine, J D Williams, Enniss, Shemwell & Co, Gowan & March, H A London & Co, J & F Garrett, Mrs E R Ramsey.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 14—Brig Norman from Baltimore; Schrs. Agnes and Cutler from St. Thomas, Denmark from Bath, Me., Captain John from Cardenas. 17—Schr. Howard from Washington, N. C. 18—Br. Schr. Evander from Nassau, N. P.; Schrs. Emeline from Westport, Me., H. Price from New York, C. B. Glover from Newbern. 19—Brigs Joseph and Marcia from Charleston, Benj. Carver and S. G. Bass from New York, Regulator from Boston, Anawon from Havana; Schrs. Charles D. Hallock, Alarie, and Timothy Pharo from New York, E. L. B. Wales from Charleston, H. M. Jenkins and Antoinette from Boston, Glenroy from Salem, Mass., Eliza Warren from Wiscasset. 20—Schr. Ballance from New York. 21—Brig Denmark from New York.

Episcopal Convention.

THE 34th Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina will be held in Christ Church, Elizabeth City, on the last Wednesday in May, being the 29th day of May, 1850.

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y.

☞ Raleigh Register, Newbernian, Elizabeth City Old North State, Salisbury Watchman, and Wilmington Chronicle, please insert.

*Spring and Summ

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visiters, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.
May 5, 1849 68-Y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And Agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. of New Jersey. Surplus over $800,000.

Wilmington, N. C.

Cash advances made on consignments to me, or to my correspondents in New York. [91-y

RYE WHISKEY.

A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by D. JOHNSON.
Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 29th ult., my negro man VIRGIL, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, bow-legged, high cheek bones, stout, weighs about 180 lbs, quick spoken and plausible. I purchased of the said negro from the estate of the late Hardy B. Roval, of Sampson county, and he is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the widow Caraway's, of Sampson, or in Duplin county in the neighborhood of Mr. E. Faison's, where he has some relations. I will pay the above reward for the said negro, or for his confinement in any Jail within the State; and an additional reward of $50 for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

R. F. MURPHY.
Cumberland county, Feb. 11, 1850. 6tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,000**. The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by COOK & TAYLOR.
Nov. 29, 1849. 94tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 94tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

TO TRAVELLERS
GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore,	$10 50
" Petersburg " "	7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impoteney of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.
October 16, 1848. 37tf

J. E. TOOMER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL AGENT,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Refer to
H. Branson & Son, } Fayetteville, N. C.
A. A. McKethan, }
Feb'y 2, 1850. 5-y

COLLARD SEED,

RECEIVED to-day, and for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
March 12, 1850. 10-tf

HYSON, Imperial, Oolong TEAS; Jujube Paste; London Mustard; best Salad Oil; Arrowroot; Farina; Nutmegs; Mace; Cloves; Pepper; Spice; Cinnamon; Cream Tartar; Bi. Carb. Soda; Sal Æratus; Yeast Powders. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb'y 11, 1850. 6tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.
Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

Bank of Fayetteville,
15th Sept., 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

86tf] WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE now receiving their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of

Prints and Woollen Dress Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Blankets, Fur and Wool Hats, Boots and Shoes, an assortment of Hardware and Smiths' Tools.

Also, Groceries, Nails, Bale Rope and Bagging, Swedes and English Iron, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.
JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and well assorted Stock of DRY GOODS, among which are,

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinets and Vestings, well assorted,
Superfine 6-4 Merinos,
Ditto 6-4 Cashmeres,
Ditto Muslin-de-Laines,
Tarlton Plaid, Silk and Wool,
Camelion Silk, Turk Satin,
Brocade Silks, some splendid,
6-4 black and blue-black Bombazines,
Alpacas, black and colored,
Paris square and long Shawls,
Tartan and other Shawls, very cheap,
Ladies' Bobinet Capes, some splendid,
Ditto Muslin, French, and others,
2000 pieces Calico, French, English & Domestic.
200 " 4-4 Gingham.
Best anker and eagle Bolting Cloths, from No. 1 to 10, cheap.
75 packages Shoes.

With many other goods, all of which were purchased by the package for cash, and will be offered at the lowest market price, by wholesale or retail.
November 12, 1849. 93-tf

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.

DANIEL JOHNSON.
Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.
March 17, 1849. 61tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

CLARIFIED SUGAR.

WM. McINTYRE has received and offers for sale,
2 Hhds. Clarified Sugar,
15 Hhds. New Crop Molasses, sweet and cheap.
Feb. 16. 7-2m

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE,)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.
D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

New Goods and New Store.

WILLIAM S. LATTA

HAS taken the Store lately occupied by S. T. Hawley & Son, nearly opposite H. & E. J. Lilly's, and has an

Entire New Stock of Goods,

Selected from the Philadelphia and New York markets, and purchased at very low prices. In the assortment will be found a general and extensive supply of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Shoes and Boots,
Every variety of Hardware and Cutlery,
Family Groceries, viz: Coffee, Tea, and Brown Sugar; Clarified and Refined Sugar,
Wines and French Brandy,
China, fine Crockery, and Glass-ware,
Paints, Medicines, Oils, &c.,
Travelling Trunks, Pails, and Brooms,
Also, an assortment of Saddlery.
Also, 500 sacks SALT, 300 bushels Alum Salt.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.
Dec. 3, 1849. 96Y

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a fresh supply of Genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES, and CHEMICALS.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.
November 26, 1849. 95-tf

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

20 BAGS Rio and Java Coffee,
30 whole, half and quarter boxes Fresh Raisins,
20 packages Loaf, Crushed and Powdered Sugars,
6 kits Extra No. 1 Pickled Salmon.

ALSO,

A general assortment of China, Glass, and Crockery Ware, which makes our stock complete.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan. 1, 1850. 1700tf

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.
French Burr Stones,
Esopus do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.
Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.
1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.
6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.
Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

A few quintals of prime COD FISH, for sale by J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 26, 1850. 4tf

R. T. LONG'S HOTEL,

Rockingham, Richmond County.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment respectfully informs the citizens of Richmond and adjoining Counties, that he has made ample arrangements for the accommodation of all persons having business in the town of Rockingham who may be disposed to visit him. From his long experience in the management of a House of Entertainment, and his diligence hitherto in attending to his friends, encourage him to expect a liberal support. While he returns sincere thanks to his old friends, he takes this opportunity to solicit those who have not hitherto patronised him, to give him a trial. He is determined not to be comfortable himself with any thing short of general satisfaction.

R. T. LONG.
Feb. 8, 1850. 6-tf

Transportation on the Cape Fear.

Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

THIS long-established and favorably-known Company hereby inform the Shipping public, that the Steamers and Lighters belonging to said Company are in good repair and condition for carrying Freight, with efficient Captains, Engineers, Pilots, &c., and as heretofore will carry Freight up and down the River from this place to Wilmington on as favorable terms as any Line on the River. Thankful to our former patrons, we solicit a continuance; and will endeavor to give satisfaction to all shipping by our Line.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta S. B. Co.

N. B. Shippers should be careful, in sending Goods intended for this Line, to have their Packages marked, Bills Lading filled up, and communications addressed, to the "Agent Henrietta Steamboat Company at Wilmington," (and, if intended for the Company at this place,) Fayetteville. By attending to the above directions, the Company will take charge of the Goods as soon as they are landed in Wilmington, and bring them up with as little delay as possible.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.
Feb. 4, 1850. 5tf

A good Cart and Dray Horse for Sale. J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan'y 14, 1850. 2tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in July, his man MASSA. The above reward will be paid for his delivery in Darlington Jail, or to me here. Massa is twenty-three years old, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a pleasant countenance when spoken to. He has relations at Mr. John Smith's, in Bladen county, and is supposed to be in that neighborhood

B. WITHERSPOON.
Society Hill, Dec. 29, 1849. 1700-16wpd

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 10th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.
Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.
May 10, 1849. 67-tf

CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their WINTER SUPPLY of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

—ALSO—

1000 yards Ingrain and Brussels Carpeting,
10 pieces fine Broadcloth,
1 ton assorted Castings,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, China, Crockery, Glass Ware, and Britannia Ware,

Together with their usual heavy Stock of

GROCERIES.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine their stock. The Goods will be sold at moderate prices, on favorable terms.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

NEW GOODS!
Cheap for Cash.

Hats and Caps! Boots and Shoes!

JUST received, a full and complete assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods!

To which the Subscriber invites the attention of his customers and the public generally.

His stock is one of the largest and best he has offered in this market, and he feels assured that he can please any who may favor him with a call.

He still prefers the "nimble sixpence to the slow shilling," and would respectfully suggest to those who may wish to purchase cheap for cash, that they give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Angola, and Cony HATS, of the latest styles.

Also, Rough and Ready, Buena Vista, California, and Mexican Hats, of all colors, both fur and wool, with a complete assortment of Gentlemens', Youths', Boys', and Infants' Caps, to-wit: Cloth, Brush, Velvet, Seal, Fur, Nutria, and Musk, Silk and Glazed.

Together with a general assortment of Gentlemens', Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Childrens', and Infants' BOOTS and SHOES, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
South West Corner Market Square.
August 28, 1849. 83-tf

FOR RENT.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE on the South side of Rowan street. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. M. WILLIAMS.
Jan. 11, 1850. 2tf

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all

NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT

and

MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS and PALSY, DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, ACUTE and CHRONIC GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST, LIVER COMPLAINT, SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS and PHYSICAL ENERGY, and all NERVOUS DISEASES which complaints arise from one simple cause —namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease,* for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application,* in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to nervous complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **GALVANIC BELT,** suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties: after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a galvanic circulation which will pass on to the zinc, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

CERTIFICATES AND TESTIMONIALS

Of the most Undoubted Character,

From all parts of the Country could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

which conclusively proves that

"Truth is stranger than Fiction."

The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of Medical Science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of THE GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Farther: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated,* and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous System. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever been the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached, before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopœia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous System; every thing that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1846. TO MY GREAT ASTONISHMENT, IN TWO DAYS MY DYSPEPSIA HAD GONE; IN EIGHT DAYS I WAS ENABLED TO RESUME MY PASTORAL LABORS; NOR HAVE I SINCE OMITTED ANY SINGLE SERVICE ON ACCOUNT OF THE BRONCHITIS; AND MY RHEUMATIC AFFECTION ALSO CEASED TO TROUBLE ME. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has *never returned;* the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and is manifestly being driven from its hold upon my system, and my Bronchial affection is *entirely cured.* Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, WITH HAPPY RESULTS, I BELIEVE IN EVERY CASE.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
ROBERT W. LANDIS.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC NECKLACE

Is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressed complaint, called Tic Doloreux.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BRACELETS

Are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints, and general Nervous Affections of the Head and upper extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and all diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

☞ Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country of the most extraordinary character can be given, if required.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of *DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES,* and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable.* They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices:

The Galvanic Belt, Three Dollars,
The Galvanic Necklace, Two Dollars,
The Galvanic Bracelets, One Dollar Each
The Magnetic Fluid, One Dollar.

☞ The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets with full particulars may be had of the authorized Agent.

PARTICULAR CAUTION.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Worthless Imitations*

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
GENERAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,
132 Broadway, New York.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville, N. C., by the authorised Agent, S. J. HINSDALE.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91-eowY

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and exclusive control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.
June 4, 1849.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 11, 1848. 19-tf

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.,

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville, will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.
Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

STORE HOUSE AND APPURTENANCES FOR RENT.

I WILL rent my Store House, Warehouse, and Smoke-house at Egypt, to any person who can come well recommended for their capability, integrity, sobriety, and suitable capital to carry on business at a good country Stand. I consider this now one of the best Stands in the State; and after the River is opened, will be the third best Stand on it. It is in the wealthiest neighborhood in the county. There is a commodious Store House, handsomely located, and in as healthy a situation as any in the State, with a well of water in the yard. My Post-office is Pittsborough, Chatham county, N. C.

PETER EVANS.
Egypt, Feb. 12, 1850. 8-3m

P. S. In selling goods by Mr. Long 1½ years here, he will not lose $50 by bad debts.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.
Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

GEORGE F. BROWN & BRO.
Wholesale Druggists,

No. 4 South Liberty St., Baltimore,

HAVE in Store, and offer for sale, an extensive stock of *genuine and unsophisticated* DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c. &c., to which they particularly call the attention of the trade.

All articles used as Medicine, that are received into our establishment, are guaranteed to be genuine, and of the proper strength and purity.

It is the object of the proprietors to make their establishment one that can be fully relied upon by the Druggist, Physician, and Manufacturer, as a place where genuine and pure articles can at all times be obtained at moderate prices.

The trade in patent preparations now being a very important one throughout the country, the proprietors will keep constantly on hand a supply of the standard preparations of the day, and will in all cases warrant them to be genuine, and will sell at uniformly low prices, so as to make it an object for dealers to order their supplies from them.

Particular attention will be paid to the selection of Essential Oils, and all oils purchased of us will be warranted pure.

We shall at all times keep a stock of genuine Medicines, that the Physician can depend upon—such as select Powders of Rhubarb, Ipecac, Jalap, Scammony, &c. &c.; Genuine Medicinal Cod Liver Oil of warranted purity, Prime Turkey Opium, Quinine, Castor Oil, &c. &c., with a great variety of genuine fine chemicals of English, French, and American.

As the articles in our line of business are easily designated, we respectfully solicit orders by letter, where the purchaser cannot make it convenient to visit our city, promising that the greatest care and attention shall be given to them.

In addition to our stock of Drugs and Medicines, we offer for sale at lowest prices, Linseed Oil, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Druggists Glass Ware, and a large variety of Fancy Perfumery.

Address
GEO. F. BROWN & BRO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
[8-6w] Baltimore, Md.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.